INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

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VOL. XVII NO. 98--- BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 25 1929 ONE ANNA.

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SWARAJISTS WILL SWEEP THE POLLS

Bengal Determined to Take up Bureaucratic Challenge

BRISK ELECTION PLANS

—:o:—

It is Extremism not Officialism That Will Triumph, Says Sir Abdur Rahim

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Swarajists are confident of sweeping the polls in the forthcoming general election. Every seat in the Council will be contested by a nominee of the Congress Party. The main planks in the Congress election manifesto have been revealed by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta leader of the Bengal Congress Party. They are.—The Meerut trial, the Public Safety Ordinance, Boycott of the Simon Commission and the overthrow of Dyarchy.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Polling is expected to take place about the end of May and except for members who entered the Council on the Congress ticket and subsequently left the party, Swarajists will allow sitting members to seek re-election as Congress candidates. A couple of "political sufferers" will also be run as such. Nothing definite can be stated regarding the election campaign of the Mahomedans until the Executive Committee of the Provincial Muslim League has met when it will be decided whether the Congress should contest every seat with a Mahomedan or with non-Mahomedan as desired by Mr. Sen Gupta. The final selection of Congress nominees rests with a Committee consisting of Messrs. Sen Gupta, Subhas Chandra Bose and others. The pledge papers have already been printed and leaflets are being distributed appealing to the constituents to vote in favour of Congress candidates.

SUPPORT CONGRESS.

The Union Party has not yet settled its course of action.

In an appeal issued to-night Mr. Sen Gupta says that Bengal will not be satisfied with anything less than a fully National Government nor will it accept a constitution forced upon her from outside. In the name of the Motherland he calls upon the electors to reserve their support for Congress nominees.—A. P.

PARTIES BUSY PREPARING

EXTREMISM WILL TRIUMPH

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Leaders of various parties are busy selecting Party Candidates for the coming election.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta President, Congress Council Party, has issued an appeal requesting all constituencies to support Congress candidates. He says that the "bureaucracy has thrown out a challenge to the Indian National honour. The rest of India is eagerly watching how Bengal answers it. Bengal is fortunate that she should have an early opportunity to vindicate the national honour. Bengal under the leadership of the late Deshbandhu Das and since his departure from this world, through his undying spirit has proved through the Council over and over again that she will not be satisfied with anything less than a fully National Government, nor will she accept a constitution forced upon her from outside".

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Secretary of the All-India Muslim Legislators Association, announces the formation of a Bengal Muslim Election Board and appeals for support.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S VIEWS.

Sir Abdur Rahim in a letter to "Englishman" refutes the paper's arguments that no stable Ministry was possible in the old Council and says that if there were an earnest desire to form a Ministry such a Ministry was available and the Governor has been grossly misled into dissolving the Council so suddenly. This extraordinary step could only be justified if the intentions of the officials of the Government were to eliminate from the Council any independent groups of men honestly following constitutional politics and secure the Council of irreconcilable opponents and unquestioning supporters of the bureaucratic will. Political consciousness has spread so wide and deep that the moderating influence has been eliminated. It is extremism and not officialism that will triumph in the long run.—Free Press.

LIFE OF NEXT BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

DARJEELING, April 24.

A communique states:—From enquiries which have been made and from statements in the Press, it appears that some misapprehension exists about the duration of the Legislative Council which is now to be elected. The Government of India Act provides that every Governor's Legislative Council shall continue for three years from its first meeting, subject to the provision that it may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The Council to be elected in June will therefore continue for three years, unless, at any time within the three years, the Governor exercises his power of dissolving it.—Free Press.

10 PERSONS SHOT

—:o:—

A Muslim Runs Amok

FANATIC SPEECHES RESPONSIBLE FOR DEED

KARACHI, April 24.

The "Sind Observer" publishes a telegram from the Editor, "Frontier Gazette", Jacobabad, wherein it is stated that as a result of exciting speeches by a few Mahomedans one Muslim ran amok on Tuesday night. Armed with a gun he went on shooting indiscriminately Hindus and within half an hour shot down 10 Hindus, three of whom died on the spot, remaining seven were removed to the hospital Of the seven two died after a short time. Others are lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. The police have not yet arrested the alleged culprit.

It is rumoured that this incident was in connection with a poster posted on walls last week to the effect that ten Hindus would be killed for one Mahomedan who, according to the Hindu version, died as a result of falling from a house-top and who, according to Muslims, was murdered by a Hindu. The town is in panic.—Free Press.

M. Mahomed Ali for Assembly ?

—:o:—

DELHI, April 24.

The "Daily Tej", an Urdu daily understands that a section of Delhi Muslims is persuading Maulana Mahomed Ali to contest a seat in the Assembly from the local constituency. Maulana Mahomed Ali is not sure whether he is eligible for candidature in view of his past two convictions.—Free Press.

BIG BLAZE IN KARACHI

—:o:—

Lakh of Rupees Damage

KARACHI, April 24.

Damage estimated at one lakh of rupees was done by fire in Elphinston Street, last evening, in business premises owned by Memon Trust.

The conflagration broke out in the watch-maker's shop of L. Allama which was gutted along with the adjoining shops of Mohamed Hashim and Sons, dealers in sporting goods, Bombay Furniture Company and a Sundry Goods dealers. The fire was fortunately prevented from spreading to explosives in the next door shop of Suleman Gomer and Company, dealers in ammunition.—A. P.

EXAM PAPERS IN JAIL

—:o:—

SPECIAL PROFESSOR DEPUTED FOR MR. JOSHI

ALLAHABAD, April 24

Prof. Rudra of the Allahabad University has been deputed to take question papers every morning to Mr. Joshi who has been transferred to the Naini Central Jail for the LL.B. Examination.—Free Press.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

COLLECTIONS IN NAGPUR

In response to the appeal issued by Pandit Motilal, Dr. Ansari and other for funds for the defence of the accused in the Meerun Conspiracy Case, Rs. 276 have been collected in Nagpur, as reported in "Mañarashtra", the nationalist weekly from the city.

RT. HON. MR. SASTRI

NOT SEILING FOR E. AFRICA IMMEDIATELY

DELHI, April 24.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, who arrived here yesterday and stayed here only a few hours, stated to a press representative, that he was not sailing for East Africa immediately. He was proceeding to Madras, and after some time he would be proceeding to East Africa. Asked as to what work he will have to do in Africa, he said that he preferred to observe silence on the subject for the time being

He was pained to hear that the Punjabi students in England would welcome the Simon Commission, and said that nothing very tangible was to be expected of the labours of the Commission.—Free Press.

BASLE TRADING CO.

—:o:—

LORD ASTOR'S LETTER

LONDON April 24

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Astor, Chairman of Commonwealth Trust Ltd., dealing with Basle Trading Company's claim for return of their property in India, submits that "it will be gross injustice to people or India for whose benefit the factories forming the subject of claim were started if profits were diverted from philanthropic purposes to which they are now devoted, into pockets of private individuals".—Reuter.

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE

—:o:—

Another Remand Granted

CASE TO COMMENCE ON MAY 7

NEW DELHI, April 24.

In connection with the Assembly bomb outrage, Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, has granted another remand till May 7th when the case against the accused will commence under Section 307, I. P. C., in the Central Jail. It is understood that there will be nineteen prosecution witnesses in addition to Sir George Schuster, Sir Bomanji Dalal and Mr. Haig.—A. P.

LAHORE BOMB FACTORY

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 24.

Sukh Dev, who has been arrested in connection with the Lahore Bomb discovery, is the nephew of Mr. R. B. Diwan Kunj Behari Thapar, O.B.E., and he has been frequently visiting his uncle.—Free Press.

FORCED LANDING OF "SOUTHERN CROSS"

—:o:—

INQUIRY INSTITUTED

LONDON April 24

Canberra.—The Commonwealth Government have ordered comprehensive enquiry to be held on forced landings of "Southern Cross" and "Koolaburra" (Keith Anderson's plane).—Reuter

Maharao of Cutch's Gift to Youths

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 24.

A report is received from Bhuj of the First Lohana Yuvak Samelan (Youth Conference) held last week with Seth Nensey Tejpal in the chair.

The Maharao of Cutch sent a message of encouragement to the Conference through the heir-apparent who announced a donation from the Maharao of Kories Rs. 5,000 to be utilised for the encouragement of physical education among youths of the State.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

—:o:—

PARWIZ WINS THE RACE

LONDON, April 24.

At Epsom, to-day the City and Suburban Handicap, run over one and a quarter miles, resulted as follows:—

PARWIZ	 1
CABELLERO	 2
ELTON	 3

—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY AGAIN THREATENED

Negotiations Reach Deadlock

ALLEGATIONS OF VICTIMISATION

Mr. Bakhle Suggests a Way Out

—:o:—

Once again, the situation in the mill industry is threatening to be calamitous almost every day. An unfortunate stage of an impasse has been reached in the negotiations that were going on between the leaders of workers on one side and the representatives of mill-owners on the other. Since the Fawcett Committee's report was published, there have been several joint conferences of the Sub-committee of the Mill-owners' Association and the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee to discuss the important recommendations made by the Committee in their report and to see how far these recommendations can be acted upon. At a joint conference held only a week back, the Labour representatives lodged a complaint that some of the workers who took part in the movements of the Unions were being victimized by the owners. In fact, their allegation was that a systematic campaign of victimization was going on in some of the mills with an avowed purpose to cripple the trade union activities. The representatives of the Owners called for specific instances and consequently a conference was arranged on Wednesday afternoon to consider the specific instances of alleged victimization. The Labour representatives had, on the previous occasion, submitted a written complaint regarding these instances and the Sub-Committee of the Mill-owners' Association had orally promised that they would investigate into them.

There was a joint conference of the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee and the Sub-committee of the Mill-owners' Association on Wednesday afternoon at the premises of the Association. The proceedings were conducted "in camera;" however, it has transpired that there was a heated and quite a protracted discussion on the question of the victimization of workers. Neither party could give in with the inevitable result that a stage of an impasse was reached and the negotiations broke off.

The position of the Labour representatives, as ascertained from one of them, is as follows:

"The conference was called to inquire into the specific cases of victimization about which a written complaint had been made at the previous conference by the Labour representatives. Since there was no system of keeping any records of these cases, the conference had to base its judgment on the oral evidence submitted on behalf of both the parties. While Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association and also the Chairman of the conference, allowed the management and several jobbers to give evidence on behalf of the Owners, he gagged the workers by refusing to hear their oral evidence. Faced with this situation, the Labour representatives were left without an opportunity

(Continued on page 5.)

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

To Take Place on May 30

—:o:—

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED ON MAY 10

LONDON, April 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced that the dissolution of Parliament would take place on May 10. The last date for nominations would be May 20 and the general election would be held on May 30.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN SIMON TO MEET HIS VOTERS

LONDON, April 23.

Sir John and Lady Simon will be the guests of the National Liberal Club at a luncheon on the 30th instant and on 1st May Sir John will address the constituents of Spen Valley where he will be opposed by a Labourite.

It is known in authoritative quarters in London that Sir John Simon is strongly of the opinion that the Indian problem should be kept out of party politics: the fact that the Statutory Commission has been drawn from all parties and that its members have co-operated so cordially throughout makes it all the more important that controversies about India should be kept out of the election.

It may be expected, therefore, that, though Sir John may naturally refer to the tour of the Commission when he speaks immediately after his return Home, he will adopt a strictly non-controversial tone and it would not be surprising if he declared that he proposes not to refer to the subject again till the election is over and the work of the Commission is finished.—Reuter.

Young Widow's Present to Gandhiji

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 24.

Widowed only yesterday by the sudden death, due to fever, of her husband who was a medical student, Yellamanchili Sathyavathamma, a young lady of 21, presented Gandhiji with jewellery worth Rs. 1,400, and prayed that she might be taken over to the Sabarmati Ashram, where, she said, she could find salvation. Gandhiji inquired if her parents would agree. Her reply being in the affirmative, Gandhiji consented to take her to the Ashram.—Free Press

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

—:o:—

BAN ON AERIAL WARFARE

LONDON, April 24.

Geneva.—In the Disarmament Committee, Germany, Russia, China, Holland and Sweden voted in favour of the German proposal to abolish aerial warfare

M. Massigli (France) moving the rejection of the proposal, expressed an opinion that time was not ripe for the total suppression of aerial warfare, but the problem must be solved ultimately.

Mr. Risden (United States) suggested that the subject might be settled in future by the International Convention.

Lord Cushendun stated that the German proposal was outside the Committee's scope. He drew attention to the fact that the Convention of 1907 decreed the abolition of aerial bombardment.

Dr. Bernstorff declared that German Government would return to subject at the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

R. A. F. MONOPLANE'S NON-STOP FIGHT

—:o:—

To Beat World's Long-distance Record

LONDON April 24

A huge Royal Air Force monoplane specially built for attempting world's long-distance and duration record left Cranwell Aerodrome at 10/30 this morning on attempt to fly 5000 miles non-stop in the direction of India.

The monoplane is manned by Squadron Leader A. G. Jones Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. H. Jenkins and carries over three tons of petrol. The equipment of the monoplane includes automatic hooter which will warn pilot should the machine descend below safe altitude The flight was originally intended to be made to South Africa but has been diverted owing to weather in Africa.

ROUTE OF FLIGHT

—:o:—

The Route of flight will be Antwerp, Frankfurt, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Constantinople, Bagdad, Karachi, Sholapur, Bellary and Bangalore. Special two mile run-way had been prepared at Cranwell Aerodrome for take-off by burning grass and rolling ground with steamroller. Petrol is sufficient to keep 450 horse-power engine running for three days and nights nonstop.—Reuter

ROYAL PLANES FLY OVER KABUL

A Soldier Takes Revenge on Bacha

THULL, April 24.

The Free Press correspondent at Thull City, gleaned the following information regarding the Afghan imbroglio, in the course of a talk with a traveller who arrived here today from Kabul, "en route" to Jhelum, and who gave himself out to be an inhabitant of Quemri, a village about six miles distant from Kabul:—

BACHA BECOMES RESTLESS

"There is no soldier of Bacha-i-Saquo living in Quamri village, and the same is the case with all other villages beyond a radius of five miles from Kabul. The army led by Bacha-i-Saquo's father and brother was attacked by Wardaks on its way to Ghazni, and was totally routed. Bacha-i-Saquo's father was arrested alive, and his brother was seriously injured. Bacha-i-Saquo, finding the scales turning against him, has advised his followers to take precautionary measures to save his and their lives, alleging that they have replenished their resources by plunder and booty to suffice for years to come."

PEACE IN CONQUERED TERRITORY.

King Amanullah's aeroplanes, it is stated fly daily over the country surrounding Kabul, and it is stated by those coming from Ghazni, that the King's forces are increasing daily and that peace has been established in the country already conquered by King Amanullah.

Shah Mahmud has reached Kosin with four thousand Jajis.—Free Press.

BACHA SHOT AT

—:o:—

A SOLDIER'S REVENGE.

PESHAWAR, April 23.

According to the newspaper "Frontier Advocate" of Peshawar last Friday after Jumma prayers while Bachai-Sakao was having a review of his troops, a strongly built Kohdamni soldier fired at him with his gun.

The bullet is alleged to have pierced through Bachai Saqao's side and made him fall senseless to the ground. In this condition he was conveyed to the Palace and is said to be under treatment of doctors.

The assailant was arrested on the spot. Thereafter he was presented before Mulla Sahib of Shora-Bazar by whose order his hands, feet and tongue were cut off and he was then thrown into boiling oil.

The motive for this attack is said to be that Bachai Saqao had forcibly married the "fiance" of the condemned man to one of his orderlies.—Free Press.

BACHA DESPATCHES TROOPS TO MEET NADIR KHAN

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 24.

It is now definitely known that

(Continued on page 5.)

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

PRICES OPEN HIGHER ON BETTER LIVERPOOL—HEAVY LIQUIDATION — FEARS OF HEAVY MAY TENDERS—RALLIED ON BETTER DEMAND—FUTURES 2 TO 15 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, April 23.

Being influenced by higher Liverpool quotations, the New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 15 points and after improving further 3 points recorded the highest level of the day at 10-25 when July option was done at 19.25. Weather reports were favourable and fears of heavy tenders against May contracts stimulated extensive long liquidation and prices declined 19 points from the top. The offerings were absorbed by trade interests and shorts. During the last half an hour prices recovered chief strength was centered in New Crop months. The market closed at a rise of 2 points for near months and 15 points for the New Crop deliveries. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 19.85c.

The New Orleans Market after fluctuating both ways closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 8 points to 18.87c.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders, prices at first declined on liquidation and then advanced on favourable Liverpool cables."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 23.

May	19.02 +09
July	19.13+06
October	19.31 +09
December	19.34+11
January	19.30
Middling Spot	19.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 23.

May	19.02 + .09
July	19.06+08
Middling Spot	18.87+08

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) 10-26 a.m.

May	19.80
July	19.20
October	19.27

New York 11.45 a.m.

May	19.75
July	19.20
October	19.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York April 23.

Demand Bills 484.93

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers April 43|6.

Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 41|9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers April 44|6.

Wheat Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|-.
Oct. Dec., per cwt., 12|1-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|1-1|4.

C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12|1-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 10-1|4d.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 23.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Buyers May-Aug. 28|3-3|4

Linseed Oil Naked London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Sep.-Dec. 29|1-1|2

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, April 23.

May close at 5 8/4 1/2d—7/8d.
July close at 8/9s 1/4d.—5/8d.
Oct close at 9/1s. 5/8d.—3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:
May per bushel dollars 1.13—5/8.
July per bushel dollar 1.17-3/8—1/4.
Sept. per bushel dollars 1.20-3/8 up 1/8.

Remark:—
"Market steadier, some reaction possible with support America."

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

GENERAL BUYING — TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—BETTER TONE—FUTURES 8 TO 10 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, April 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market ruled very steady on general buying. The general feeling is inclined to look for an upward reaction. The market opened at unchanged prices and by noon recorded a rise of 2 to 4 points. In the afternoon there was increased buying and the market displayed considerable strength and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. January 1951 delivery closed at 10.06d. per lb. Spot Sales amounted to 5,000 Bales and Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 10.40d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 7 to 8 points May 10.02 and October 9.98. Egyptian Cotton futures closed firm at a rise of 24 to 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Liverpool steady on heavy calling. New York still under influence May liquidation."

"No rains, cool night."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Markets appear well liquidated."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

5-25 p.m.:—"Good Trade calling".

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Head Office, "Cotton Market looks steadier. Think decline gone far enough."

From Liverpool: "Market shows considerable resistences, expect some upward reaction."

Reuter:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.21
May	10.17	10.25+08
June		10.18
July	10.16	10.23+08
August		10.20
September		10.18
October	10.09	10.17+09
November		10.15
December		10.15+09
January	10.06	10.14+09
February		10.14
March	10.10	10.17+08
April		10.13
Middling Spot		10.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	7.00
Scinde Superfine	7.25
Bengal Good	6.50
Bengal Fully Good	6.75
Bengal Fine	7.00
Oomra Good	7.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.40
Oomra Fine	7.70
Broach Fully Good	8.50
Broach Fine	8.75
Broach Superfine	9.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 23.

May	17.33
July	17.63
October	17.81
November	17.89
January	18.26
March	18.35
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	18.10

LONDON METALS.

London, April 23.

Copper, Brokers, £100.

Yellow Metal, £79.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23-7|8.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|2.

Tin, English Ingots, £202-3|4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 23.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 23.

Interset, Day to Day Loans 4-5|8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 5-5|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4. per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

BETTER FEELING—COMMISSION HOUSES BUYING—SHORT COVERING—UNDERTONE GOOD.

Bombay, April 24.

Despite disappointing American advices, the local cotton market ruled very steady. The general feeling is inclined towards a reaction. The market opened at Rs. 349/- for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced on buying by Commission houses and short covering. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 4 points and improved further. Prices hardened to Rs. 352/- but ferrs of a strike in Lancashire influenced heavy selling, but the offerings were readily absorbed and the market close firm at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	340
Broach J/A.	352/52
Oomra May	302/8
Oomra July	311/12
Bagal May	241
Bengal July	251

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

April	232.60 plus 1.20
July	226.50 plus 1.60
Oct.	225.90 plus 2.00

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 24.

	To-day.	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach	A.M. 2,800	23,000

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, April 24.

Linsud	May	10.14-0
Linsud	Sept.	11-3-6
Dheat	May.	7-15-3
Wheat	Sept.	7-12-6

—:o:—

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 24.

Bengal, May 236.
Bengal July 244.
Broach, A./M. 337.
Broach, J./A. 350.
Oomra, May 300.
Oomra, July 309.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	251	246	238	231
Sind	253	248	240	233
Punjab	249	244	236	229
Rajputana	251	246	238	231
Broach	350	345	338	333
Cutch	360	355	348	343
Surat	425	420	413	408
Rajpipla	420	415	408	403
Oomra No. 3	313	307	301	291
C.P. No. 1	333	327	321	311
C.P. No. 2	323	317	311	301
Khandesh			276	266
Muthia		256	246	236

READY COTTON SALES.

100 C. V. Jagjivan & Co. Itola 265
100 K. Devchand & Co. Yeotmal 254
200 Kotak & Co. Shegaon 275
300 Volkart Bros. Nimbahera 250
100 Volkart Bros. Jalna 244
100 Langli & Co. Champaner 344
100 C. V. Jagjivan & Co. Broach 343
100 Currimbhai Mill Bijapur 342-1/4
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Dharwa 281
200 Rubi Mill Compta 330 old
100 Nisho & Co. Amraoti 275
100 Volkart Bros Jalna 244

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 24.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-9-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 54-3.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-12.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 81.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—2nd May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-8-6; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-11-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Impressive Buying and Short Covering

—:o:—

Bombay, April 24.

The market opened easy on unfavourable news from the local mill area. Jamshedpur advices were also discouraging and the market displayed a nervous tone at the opening. However there was absence of selling pressure as most of the long interest was liquidated. Bulls came forward to buy which in conjunction with heavy covering resulted in a sharp rise. The small decline recorded after the opening was easily wiped off and prices steadily advanced. The market close firm at about the highest borel. The reports of a possible lock-out in Lancashire was construed a bullish factor and the market showed

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE.

Bombay, April 24.

Bombay Dyeing 777,75,85,90,800,1.
Century 225,42,48,50.
Colaba 116.
Crescent 121,26.
Fazul 713,23,26,28,27.
Indore 383,85.
Madhowji 83.
Nagpur X.D. 17,60,65,63.
New Great 203,5.
Pearl 430,37,41,43,41.
Simplex 55,57.
Swadeshi 408,-3,12.
Burma 777,82,85,87.
Hydro 1123,30,33,32.
Tram X.D. 137,382.
Deff 185,92,98 206,1,3,6,8.
Ord. 54-4,55-456,57,58,8,59,59,2.
Bundi 19-8,6.
Indian 293,97 3dl. 299,300,1,2,6.
Katni Ord. 201,3.
Alcock 255,60.

complete change in the sentiment which hitherto continued on the bear side. Various untoured reports in connection with Tata Steel shares are circulated in the market, but the sharp rise of Rs. 24/- in Deids. Show the underlying strength of the situation. The technical situation of the market is greately improved and while we see little reason for material improvement at the moveout, Chemces are in favour of some upward reaction.

The market will close an hour earlier than the Summer time owing to the General Meeting of the Association.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 24.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 801-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd. 350.
Central India 100f x.d. 462.8.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 116-4.
Crescent 100 9f 126/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 143/12
David 250 nil 222/8.
Dawn 250 10y 495 xd.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0|9|0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 180
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6-14.
Fazulbhoy 250 727/8
Finlay 100 10y 87/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 122/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 237/8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/12r 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 29
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 11-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 73-12.
Kohinoor 10/3/1/0 183/12
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 x.d. 1,465.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Moyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 77/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 285
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 451/4
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 342-8.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/9 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350
Simplex 250 nil 57/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f x.d. 412/8
Swan Mills 25 nil 85.
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 X.D. 2170
Western India Spinning 1,000 9y 240

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 102/8
Baroda 500 0/8 76/8
Central 250 20/14
Eastern £5 xd. 87/8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1405
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 347-8.
Union 5|11 3-10-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f 19/6
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 98
Indian Cement 220 nil 306/4
New India Assurance 5 1y 20/10
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 200/12
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 155
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/4
United Cement 100 6y 84

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8
Central Provinces 96.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 81
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 257/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd
Surat Electric O. 100 3/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,0002 572-8.
Bombay Tramway Ord. XD 138/3
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1127/8
Tata Power 70,000 nil 450
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. C. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1970
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10-4.
New India Assurance 6-y 20/10
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1995.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 210
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 787/8
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 18/
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Port Canning, 1,000 45 632/8
Scindia Steam 9/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 50
Tata Iron (Defd.) 208/12
Tata Iron Ord. 59/2

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Asur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T S p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 23/4/29 ...	8849000	7755000
Receipts Yesterday 23/4/29	14000	25000
Exports to date 23/4/29 ...	7144000	6349000
Stock at Ports 19/4/29 ...	1478000	1527000
Stock at Interior Towns 19/4/29	647000	773000
Stock at Liverpool 19/4/29 ...	1052000	763000
Visible Supply 19/4/29	4032000	4229000
Quantity in Sight 19/4/29	14597000	12949000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £8-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-5-0

Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Hull and Continent Apl.-May £18-12-6.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, April 24.

There small business in the Silver market and prices fluctuate within a narrow range. The double option premiums for Chaitra is As. 7 and Vaishakh is As. 15. Ready Gold Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13/7/6. Central Bank 10 tolas bars are quoted at Rs. 21/10 and 5 tolas are sold at 21/9.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 24.

London Ready 25/11.
London Forward 25/11.
American 56/-
China Op. 2/6/5 Clo. 2/6/5.
Ready 58/12.
Chaitra Op. 58/10 Clo. 58/10.
Vaisakh Op. 58/12 Clo. 58/12.
Jeth 58/13.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7.
Narandas Manordas 21/8/3.
Chaitra 21/7.
Vaisakh 21/8/-
N. City 21/9/-.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Featureless. Business small.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1|5 29|32.
D D 1|5 15|16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 April
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May

NEW YORK:—
B.C. T.T. 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T.T. 276-1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275-1|2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 1|2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 170 1|2.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.85 3|8 23rd instant.
Shanghai-London 2|6 5|16 24th instant.
Japan-London 1|10 1|16 23rd instant.
London-Paris 124.20 23rd instant.
London-Belgium 34.95 23rd instant.
London-Switzerland 25.21 23rd instant.
London-Italy 92.65 23rd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Gold £4-4-11 1|2 22nd instant, £4-4-10 1|2 23rd instant.

Silver London Ready 25 11|16 22nd instant, 25 11|16 23rd instant.

Silver London Forward 25 11|16 22nd instant, 25 11|16 23rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 55 3|4 22nd instant, 56 23rd instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3|16 per cent 22nd instant, 5 3|16 per cent 23rd instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos 5 5|16 per cent 22nd instant, 5 5|16 per cent 23rd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 24.

3 months Discounts 5 3|16 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 5|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3|4 per cent.
One Month 4 3|4 per cent.
Three months 4 1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Small Demand.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

OILS AND CAKES.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

Filtered Coconnut Oil Ready Rs. 561/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116/- per ton.

Clearance Sale
OF
SHOES

SEVERAL thousand pairs of Ladies, Childrens and Gents Shoes including a number of new lines shall be cleared this week on big reductions.

Call early to pick up bargains

KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.
249, Hornby Road, - - Bombay.

NEW YORK WHEAT AND SUGAR

New York, April 23.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the ollowing quotations:—

Sugar, September 2.03 Cents.
Sugar, December 2.09 Cents.
Wheat, July 1.17 Dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 23.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £19-1|4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £133.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £50.

Eastern Bank £6-3|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £8-3|8.

Conversion Loan £77-1|4.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £101-3|8.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £52-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £58-3|4.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £68-3|4.

Consols £54-7|8.

War Loan 5 per cent £103.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 23.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot ..... 25-11|16
Forward ..... 25-11|16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 23.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.47-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	33.20
T.T. Mialn on London	92.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.17
T.T. London on Prague	163.90

LINSEED.

London, April 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-0-0.
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-0-0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Apl.-May £15-17-6.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-0-0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 24.

	Qrts.
Wheat	2,800
Linseed	6,505
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,767
Gingellyseeds	609
Poppyseeds	326
Groundnuts	7,265
Castorseeds	6,795
Rice	12,696
Myrabollams	2,753
Cottonseeds	1,468
Mowraseeds	581
Gram	5,452
Joowar	9,256
Maize	1
Barley	49
Bajree	331
	Tons.
Coal	1,526

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 24.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/4 Highest Rs. 53/6 Lowest Rs. 53/1 Closing Rs. 53/30.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 55/10 Highest Rs. 55/12/6 Lowest Rs. 55/7/6 Closing Rs. 55/10.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/9/10 1/2 Closing Rs. 4/9/4 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/12 Closing Rs. 53/6.

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ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by European firm Millstores SALESMAN for up-country Mills. Expert knowledge of sizing materials essential. Apply with particulars to Box. No. 2276 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" A 32120.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi. A R1556

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course: Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal

THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barmau Street, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new Buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mehtaji Gulamhusein care AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Queens Road, Opp. Marin Lines Station, Bombay. C R1500

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have made a Specialty of TUITIONS by POST in, Ladies', Gentlemen's, Military etc. Great opportunity to those who cannot come to Bombay. TAILORING COLLEGE, Santa Cruz, Bombay. T R1589

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th May, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March, 1929.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Seth Mooljee Lukhmidass as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th May to SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1929, both days inclusive. Dividend, when declared, will be paid only to those shareholders whose names stand in the Registers of the Bank on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1929, and the dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April, 1929.

N.B.—Any change in address should be intimated immediately to avoid inconvenience.

32127

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., for the following works to be done at Victoria Terminus, Bombay:—

(a) Umbrella roof over platform Nos. 14 and 15.
(b) New Parcel Office.
(c) Cantilever roof to concourse.
(d) Offices for Parcel Clerks and Medical Stores, etc.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of steelwork at Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 18th April, 1929. 32103

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, 1929, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1928;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of new Directors;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 25th April, to WEDNESDAY, 8th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1929.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 9th May, 1929.

32113

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of OPERATORS OF DRAGLINE EXCAVATORS on pay of Rs. 250 per mensem in the Work Charged Establishment of this Division. Applicants must have practical experience. The selected candidates will have to join at once.

Application with copies of testimonials should be submitted immediately to the undersigned.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Damodar Canal Division.

32114

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JETHARAM BHAWANJI, KHELSHANKAR BHAWANJI and DAMODAR BHAWANJI, the last being minor by his natural guardian the said Jetharam Bhawanji have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of the 1st Parsiwada Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1969, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 7447 and Cadastral Survey No. 720 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1691 and old Street No. 9 and New Street No. 21 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the 1st Parsiwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kharsedji Framji and towards the South by the property of Awabai Pestonji Narielwalla.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1929.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32128

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 68 of 1907 (ZAINABAI and another vs. SAROOBAI, widow and others) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bazar Gate Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five (185) square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Rent Roll No. 1828 and Last Rent Roll 5807 and Laughton Survey No. 8618 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 2125, Street Nos. 175, 177 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Dayalchand Moolakchand, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the property of Manockchand Lalji and on or towards the South by the Bazar Gate Street aforesaid.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1929.

A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32129

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 184 of 1921.

Re: EBRAHIM SALEMAN SALEHJI & Co.

Exparte the Official Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an order of the Insolvent Court, dated the 19th day of April, 1929, the Public examination of the members of the Insolvent firm will be held at the Insolvent Court on the 29th day of April, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. All creditors, who may wish to take part in the said examination should first file a proof of their claim at the Office of the Official Assignee and then attend at the time and place abovementioned.

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, Old Post Office, Street.

32115

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining RALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alabi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY. No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SEE and HEAR
REGINALD DENNY'S
FIRST TALKING PICTURE
RED HOT SPEED
A Comedy with 50 per cent. Talking.
A merry, rollicking tale of motor trouble and heart trouble.
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CLANCY'S KOSHER WEDDING
Starring
GEORGE SIDNEY
(of Cohen and Kelly's Fame) and all Star Cast.
A Comedy Smash!
Flush on the Funny Bone

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE NIGHTLY: 6-30 & 10 p.m
THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN
OTTO HARTRATH
Novel & Astounding Musical Demonstrations in conjunction with Cinema
CAMEO KIRBY
featuring
JOHN GILBERT
See what happens when a gambler stakes his soul on a Lovely Woman.

THE CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 9 P.M.
ONE DAY MORE!
By Popular Request
The Picture that has broken all records.
THE FLAG LIEUTENANT
10 PARTS
HOW YOU'LL LAUGH!
HOW YOU'LL ROLL!!
HOW YOU'LL THRILL!!!
You simply must see this glorious epic of the navy full of patriotic thrills!
WITH SPECIAL MUSIC.
SEE IT TO-NIGHT!

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.	And at Rs 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
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Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Wanted influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

Icilma Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
MADE IN ENGLAND
Thoroughly gives it s beauty and
FOR FULL DI
Icilma TONING RINSE
Dissolve in one pint of warm water, and use for the final rinsing. This rinse will act as a tonic, removes every trace of lather and imparts to the hair the charm of burnished beauty
Ideal for every shade of hair.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma WET SHAMPOOS

For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

Biliousness Headache, Depression & other Liver Troubles

DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Ask your chemist or medicine dealer for the new bottle containing twice as much Kutnow's Powder for the same money. Re. 2-4.

Agents:-Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Entally, Calcutta.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
27 Apr.	Naldera ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 „	Mantua ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 „	Narkunda ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa ..	transhipment	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 „	Narkunda ..		16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at Aden	19,000
12 „	Mantua ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m.		
18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
26th April	Moolton ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th April	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
29th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.
1st „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTottori Maru ..	5973	17 Apl.	27April.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	30April.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 „
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 „

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 „	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 „	17 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 „	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th April.	3rd May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	22nd „
Yoko Maru ..	15th „	25th „
Honolulu Maru	2 th „	nd June
Sumatra Maru..	8th June	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tiratli and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreti, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By A. Dharmapala, 3rd Edition. As. 12 To subscribers of "I.R." As. 8.

DHAMMAPADA. Text in Devanagari with notes, introduction and translation. Not a saying or a maxim about the (Buddha's, Dhamma is omitted in this book. Rs. 2.

HEAVEN AND HELL IN BUDDHIST PERSPECTIVE. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay. Rs. 4.

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DO. Cheap Popular Edition Rs. 1-8.

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G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autor and Engines that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1/4 to 1/2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to do'. 1,000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

The Famous Oxygen Beauty Aid

GIVING the skin an Oxygen Bath is the latest idea in beauty treatments. Ven-Yusa provides this ideal means of preserving and enhancing beauty. It is an exquisite toilet cream which liberates purifying Oxygen into the tissues.

Ven-Yusa is *the* cream for our climate. Used regularly, it keeps the skin wonderfully soft, smooth, and supple. It clears the complexion, gets rid of all the tired little lines and blemishes, and quickly restores youthful freshness and charm to the jaded skin.

Ven-Yusa preserves as well as promotes beauty. It is a most effective preventive against sunburn, chafing, discoloration and prickly heat. A full-size dainty opal jar of this *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa costs only One Rupee.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream

Obtainable of all chemists and perfumers. I.V. 524.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

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to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
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THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort,
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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents.—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

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Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

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Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Meerut Defence Committee Meeting, Mr. K. F. Nariman's House, Madan House, Hughes Road, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 26.

The S.S. Mooltan with the English mails of April 11, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 27.

S.S. Naldera with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, Quarterly meeting, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, April, 29.

Intermediate Examination in Science Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

TREASURY BILL SALES 23RD APRIL 1929.

The average rate of accepted tenders for 9 months' Treasury Bills at the above sale was Rs. 96-6-1 and not Rs. 96-6-8 as previously notified.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 24th April 1929 were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 1st May 1929 on usual conditions.

MEERUT TRIAL DEFENCE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Meerut Trial Defence and Relief Committee will be held to-day, (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the residence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Madon House, Hughes Road.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The postponed Special General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-morrow, (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, to elect one Trustee on behalf of the Swarajya Sabha on the People's Jinnah Hall Managing Committee.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Nagina" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 27th inst.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday.

Small-pox attacks 10, deaths 6. Cholera attack nil, death nil. Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 84.

The total mortality this day last year was 99.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 24.

Silver Ready	25-12-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	25-12-0
Higher	0-1-0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 24.

1st Settlement	59-11-0
2nd Settlement	59-13-0
3rd Settlement	59-15-0

Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengtnen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431, Bombay, or P.B.o, 104, Calcutta.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY AGAIN THREATENED

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

to substantiate their allegations with oral evidence of some of the workers. The Chairman refused pointblank to take evidence of workers and started inquiry on the basis of information that was supplied to him by the management. The contention of the Labour representatives was: it was unfair and unjust that the Chairman should give an 'ex parte' decision without giving an opportunity to the other party to substantiate their allegations by means of oral evidence. This attitude exhibited by the Chairman put the Labour representatives off and they refused to be a party to the decision arrived at. The representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union made a statement while leaving the conference that in view of the attitude taken up by the Sub-committee of the Mill-owners' Association.

they did not think that any useful purpose could be served by continuing the conference. They left the conference with a presumption that it was open to either party in view of what had happened to take such course of action in future as it might think fit.

MR. BAKHALE'S POSITION.

It is understood that Mr. R. R. Bakhale who represented the Bombay Textile Labour Union, dissociated himself from what he regarded as a hasty action on the part of the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union in breaking off the negotiations. He is reported to have said that he did not commit himself or his union to the line of action taken up by his colleagues.

LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

Besides victimisation, the Labour representatives have got several other complaints in respect of the policy which, it is alleged, is being pursued by the Owners. Their big grievance is that some of the mill-owners were not dealing fairly with the Unions. Certain mill-owners had not even the ordinary courtesy to reply to the letters addressed to them by the Unions. Another grievance was that the Owners took objection to the functions of the Mill Committees appointed from amongst the workers even though these committees were operating ever since the general strike came to an end. Then again some of the Owners objected to the collection of union funds within the premises of their mills although it was agreed some six months back that this collection should be allowed.

Despite the impasse which has unfortunately been arrived at both the parties are optimistic and they hope that very soon some sort of "via media" could be arrived at and the progress of friendly negotiations would be continued. The fear of another general strike is not, however, altogether unfounded.

MILL-OWNERS' VERSION

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association writes:—

Towards the close of the proceedings of the joint meeting held on the 20th of April at which the discussions on the findings of the Fawcett Committee's Report were continued, Mr. Lalji Pendse, on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union, read out a statement regarding the treatment alleged to have been accorded to the Girni Kamgar Union and the members of that Union by certain individual mills. It was maintained on behalf of the Union that until the grievances referred to in the statement had been considered and redressed, the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union on the Joint Committee were not prepared to continue discussions on the Fawcett Committee's Report. The Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association replied that until specific complaints had been made and enquiries instituted, nothing could be done. After some discussion, it was agreed that the Girni Kamgar Union should present a written statement to the Secretary of the Association stating in detail the nature of any specific grievances under which the Girni Kamgar Union or any of its members are alleged to have suffered. On receipt of such a statement, the necessary enquiries would be instituted by the Chairman, and where a clear case was made out, steps would be taken to set matters right.

RECEIPT OF SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS.

On the 19th of April, the Association received a letter from the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union in which specific complaints were made. On the same day, the necessary enquiries were instituted, and on receipt of replies, the facts were gone into and a joint meeting arranged for Wednesday, the 24th April.

At that meeting the Chairman proposed to place before the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union the evidence he had gathered with regard to the alleged victimisation of certain men in the Wadia group of mills. The first case taken up was that of a man in the Spring Mills and that was the only case cited as regards that mill. The case as put forward by the management was placed before the Girni Kamgar Union. The Union did not accept either the statement of the heads of departments or the affidavit of the head jobber, and insisted on an oral examination of the operative concerned and of a number of other men whom it was proposed to call as corroborative evidence. The Chairman pointed out that under the procedure outlined by them, each individual case would occupy some hours and that it was not practicable, in view of the absence of any documentary evidence, to sift the numerous allegations made by the Girni Kamgar Union. His sole idea in agreeing to the demand for an investigation was to ascertain the facts, and if the Sub-Committee sitting with him were satisfied that justice had not been done, to set matters right.

STRIKE IN WADIA GROUP OF MILLS.

No decision on this issue was reached and at the suggestion of certain members of the Girni Kamgar Union, discussion next turned upon the incidents that led up to the strike in the Wadia group of mills. The members of the Girni Kamgar Union maintained, in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that there was no lightning strike. What had happened was that the members of the Girni Kamgar Union Committee which they had set up in the mills had approached the manager and on his refusal to re-instate a certain man who had been dismissed, succeeded in calling the men out on strike within a couple of hours.

It was admitted by the Union that the Agents had not been approached, nor had the so-called Union Committee obtained the sanction of the Union before calling out the men on strike. It was also admitted that there has been a definite agreement between the Union and the Wadia group of mills as regards the procedure to be adopted in case of disputes, and the Chairman maintained that this agreement had been violated by the action thus taken. This agreement states:—

"Operatives will not indulge in any lightning strikes without first putting through the regular channel any real grievances they may have."

In spite of all these, the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union attempted to justify the strike, and their specific demand in this connection was that the Wadia group should discharge all the new hands and re-instate their old men. This demand was not conceded as it was clearly unfair to the 6,500 new men who are working in the Wadia group of mills.

UNION DECIDES TO CONSIDER THEIR POSITION.

After some further discussion, the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union retired for a few minutes to consider their position, and on their return, informed the Chairman that as their demand for taking the oral evidence of the various witnesses in each case of alleged victimisation had not been met, and as there was no response to their demand for the dismissal of the new hands working in the Wadia group of mills and the replacement of the old hands, the Union would have to consider their position.

Mr. Bakhale thereupon stated that the statement made by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union did not commit him or his Union in any way and that his Union was anxious to continue discussions on the Fawcett Committee's Report. Mr. Bakhale further suggested the appointment of a small Joint Sub-Committee for dealing with allegations of victimisation raised by the Girni Kamgar Union. The Chairman stated that he was prepared to give the suggestion his best consideration provided the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union endorsed it. The representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union did not express their willingness to accept Mr. Bakhale's suggestion, and the proceedings thereupon terminated.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR'S NARROW ESCAPE

—:o:—

MAULED BY A WOUNDED TIGER

DELHI, April 24.

It is understood that Maharaja of Alwar had a narrow escape from the attack of a wounded tiger while he was out hunting. The Maharaja was riding an elephant and his shot wounded the tiger whose ferocity knew no bounds. Two members of his party were badly mauled. Doctors were summoned from Delhi. The Chief Medical Officer and Dr. Bhagwat Sarup have left for Alwar by a car.—Free Press.

GENERAL STRIKE ON FRIDAY

—:o:—

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION STATEMENT.

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

A meeting of the representatives of the Joint Strike Committee and the Mill-owners' Association was held on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 11-30 a.m. at the office of the Association. At the outset Mr. Mody raised the issue of the bulletin issued by the Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which appeared in Wednesday's "Chronicle" and asked whether the representatives of the Union wished to arrive at a settlement at the point of a threat of General Strike. The Secretary of the Union pointed out that the bulletin mentioned nothing more than was already included in a former letter written by the Union to the Association. Discussion then centred round the policy of victimisation and the consequent strikes in the three mills belonging to the Wadia Group. The officials of the Union were asked by Mr. Mody to believe the evidence of the management of the above three mills, and were not allowed to lead evidence on behalf of the workers. The demand of the Union that the 'status quo' should be resumed in the above three mills, and in the meanwhile an inquiry should be instituted as regards the victimisation of the 17 members of the Mill-Committees was also rejected. Mr. Mody also did not hesitate to raise an entirely new issue—namely, the recognition of the Mill Committees which have been functioning since the termination of the last General Strike. Neither Mr. Mody nor any of his colleagues could repudiate the statement made by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union, that the Association had some months back sent a demi-official circular to the various mills, asking them not to allow Union work inside the mills.

In spite of this attitude on the part of the President of the Association, with regard to the three mills in the Wadia Group, the representatives of the workers tried to arrive at a compromise so far as victimization in the various other mills was concerned Here also Mr. Mody would not agree to allow the Union to lead evidence from the workers, but stuck to his assurances such as "I will do my best, etc." At the same time he wanted the representatives to carry on the discussion on the Report of the Fawcett Committee, and shelve this question of the attack on the Union 'sine die'. The representatives of the workers then retired for a few minutes and then made the following statement:—

"We came here to discuss certain complaints re: victimisation, and after a long discussion we made certain proposals which were very fair and reasonable, viz., that the cases of the men who are alleged to have been victimized should be jointly investigated and evidence produced on both sides, and that for the rest the 'status quo ante bellum' should be resumed. We are very sorry that the proposals have been rejected by the Mill-owners' Association and that the workers were gagged from leading evidence which half a dozen people led it for the management and we do not think it is of any use to continue the present negotiations any further, and so we now think ourselves free to take any course of action we think proper to meet the present situation."

In the evening a huge meeting consisting about 16,000 workers was held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kandalkar, Tavde, Joshi, Deshpande and Ranadive, explaining the gravity of the situation. It was resolved that efforts at compromise having failed, the Union should declare a general strike of all the mills in Bombay at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 26th April, 1929. The workers present, resolved to keep the Red flag flying at all costs and the meeting dispersed amidst deafening cries of "victory to the Red flag."

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA THREATENED

—:o:—

LONDON April 24

Possible dangers threatening sugar industry in India were mentioned by Mr. S. N. Gupta when interviewed by Reuter on his return from Geneva. He pointed out that for several years two million tons of surplus sugar would be carried over annually some of which was likely to seek entry into Eastern market, most probably into India, at very low price.

Therefore, it was most important that Indian sugar growers and manufacturers should take stock of situation and counter dangers by improvement in methods of manufacture and marketing.—Reuter

Note: In absence of Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Mr. Gupta attended as substitute delegate, meeting of Special Sub-committee of economic Committee of League of Nations to inquire into sugar industry of world.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON EXCISE OFFICER

—:o:—

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM THROUGH POST

The story of how an Excise officer was assaulted while carrying on a raid of a "pedhi" at Narayan Dhuru Street, was described in the Court of Mr D N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, when two Mahomedans, Ali Mahomed Kaderji and Abdul Kader, were placed on a remand application for alleged opium smuggling.

Inspector Hudson stated that in consequence of receiving certain information he kept a watch on the two accused's "pedhi" in Narayan Dhuru Street. Eight parcels of opium posted from Udeypur and addressed to a fictitious name in the accused's "pedhi" had arrived at the Mandvi Post Office. When the postal peon took the parcel to the accused, the latter insisted that they would sign the receipt not in their own name, but in the fictitious name. On the postal peon refusing to give delivery, the accused are alleged to have sent word to the Post Office to re-direct the parcels to Jaipur. Inspector Hudson thereupon raided the "pedhi" of the accused and attempted to take a search. Both the accused are alleged to have offered resistance and assaulted the Excise officer, but they were over-powered and handcuffed. The search of the shop resulted in the discovery of 2-1/2 tolas of opium. The eight parcels were also opened and found to contain 60 lbs. of opium valued at over Rs. 6,000.

The remand was granted.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. INSTITUTE

—:o:—

STANDING COMMITTEE DECIDES AGAINST GIVING DONATION

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of giving a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Local Self-Government Institute and participating in the exhibition to be arranged by them. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Local Self-Government Institute, in a letter dated 22nd November, 1928, stated exhibits from various Local Self-Government Institutions like the Municipalities and Local Boards not only in this Presidency but from all over India and most parts of Europe are expected for the show. He therefore expressed a hope that the Bombay Municipal Corporation would be pleased not only to participate in the exhibition but to co-operate financially by kindly donating Rs. 1,000 to the Institute.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter dated 13th February, 1929, said that the Institute was doing very useful work which deserved support.

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee recommended payment of Rs. 1,000 as applied for by the Institute.

In the Standing Committee several members opposed the recommendation of payment of Rs. 1,000 to the Institute and it was ultimately resolved to record the report.

SEQUEL TO KALACHOWKI FRACAS

—:o:—

3 PERSONS DIE IN HOSPITAL

Three persons, viz., one Hindu and two Mahomedans, succumbed to their injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital as a result of the free fight that took place near Kalachowki on Tuesday night. It would be recalled that to celebrate the Hanuman Jayanti some Hindus were carrying the image of Hanuman in a procession when near Kalachowki they came into collision with some Mahomedans. Shortly after another procession came by the same way which enraged the Mahomedans and a free fight took place between the Hindu processionists and the Mahomedans, in which eleven persons were injured who were removed to the K. E. M.. Hospital. The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who died in the fracas will be held to-day.

PARSI GYMKHANA

—:o:—

OPENING CEREMONY OF KANGA PAVILION

The opening ceremony of the Dinshaw Kanga Pavilion and the unveiling of Mr. Kanga's portrait will be held on the Gymkhana grounds on Monday, April 29, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), Sir Jamshetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., will preside.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Institute will be held on Saturday (the 27th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum.

GRIEVANCES OF B. B.&C. I. TRAFFIC MEN

—:o:—

D. T. S. RECEIVES DEPUTATION

A meeting of the lower grade staff of the Traffic Department was held at Andheri on April 22 to form a deputation to wait on the District Traffic Superintendent. About 300 men attended the meeting. Pandit Sitaladin was voted to the chair.

Messrs. Pratapsingh, Jaikaransingh and Shankarlal addressed the meeting. They all made references in their speeches to the insufficient pay, unsatisfactory quarters and cut in their house-allowance.

A deputation consisting of 10 persons and headed by Pandit Sitaladin was then formed to wait on the D. T. S.

CONFERENCE WITH D. T. S.

The deputation consisting of 10 persons from lower grade trafficmen waited on the D. T. S. on Tuesday at 9 a.m. in Block Signal Training School, Parel. Amongst those present were the Staff officer, D. T. S. and the special Traffic Inspector. About 400 men were also allowed to attend the meeting.

All the demands contained in the petition submitted on the 15th instant were discussed. The D. T. S. differed from the deputationists on many points, and tried to impress upon them that the Railway Company was giving many facilities to employees. But the deputationists depicted a graphic picture of their various grievances and sufferings He there upon promised to forward their petition for further consideration to Traffic Superintendent.

The authorities had made special arrangements for refreshments. The meeting terminated after three hours' discussion.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION AND PROCESSION

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a big procession of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee will start after the National Flag Salutation Ceremony on April 28 at 8-30 a.m. from Congress House, when the prominent leaders of the City will lead the procession which will pass through the important localities. All the volunteers and their captains are hereby requested to muster strong at Congress House at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 28th instant. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will lead the procession.

ROYAL PLANES FLY OVER KABUL

(Continued from page 1.)

the report of Amanullah having entered Ghazni was premature. He has apparently sustained a reverse near Ghazni, and his line of communication is being seriously threatened by certain sections of Ghilzais.

Habibullah has a small Kohistani force in Ghazni, but he is having trouble with the Wardaks, who are still railing the road between Ghazni and Kabul, in spite of the efforts of Habibullah's troops to suppress them. The latter have sustained heavy casualties. Habibullah is reporter to have despatched a large number of his forces to Logar Valley to meet Nadir Khan's threatened advance from Khost. Shah Wali, Nadir Khan's brother, is with him. Habibullah is, however, having support from the garrison of Gardez in Khost, who have openly declared for him.

Arrivals in Khurram say that Nadir Khan has not made much progress in that region, and Hashim Khan has made little or no progress. A fresh attack by Sunni Afridis and Orakzais on the new Shia positions in Mani Khel Dara (the territory from which they were evicted last year) is reported to have been launched in great strength on the early morning of the 23rd.—A. P.

SUNNI THREAT TO SHIAS

—:o:—

"WE WILL MASSACRE YOUR FAMILIES"

PESHAWAR, April 24.

The situation in Tirah continues to attract much interest. It now transpires that ex-King Amanullah, who is at present largely relying on the support of the Shiah Hazaras to regain his throne, used his influence at the time of the second Sunni attack last year, to prevent strife and to protect the Shias. Mulla Mahmud, however, was not amenable to the persuasion, and the attack proceeded. A sinister element in the situation is the threat now being uttered by certain fanatical sections of Sunnis to massacre over a hundred Shia families who took refuge in Daulatzai (Sunni), Orakzai country from Kalat. It is hoped that the influence of the Chief Commissioner will prevail to restore peace and to prevent further bloodshed.—A. P.

RAJPAL MURDER CASE

—:o:—

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSION

LAHORE, April 24.

Charges were framed under Section 302, I. P. C., by the Additional Magistrate, to-day, in the Central Jail, against Ilam Din, the alleged assassin of Mahasaya Rajpal. The accused was directed to stand his trial before the Court of Sessions, Lahore. The accused pleaded not guilty.

As the hearing was resumed today, the accused made a statement. The Court-room was crowded. Two prosecution witnesses were called, to explain certain points with regard to the knife with which Rajpal was murdered.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY

The accused, in the course of a reply to the Court, stated that he was the son of a carpenter, 18 years of age, and a resident of Shiranwala Bazar, Lahore.

The report of the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, was also received, and it was to the effect that the blood-stains on the shirt, shalwar and knife, were of human blood.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S APPLICATION.

Khawaja Ferozuddin, counsellor for the accused, then put in an application that the accused be treated as an under-trial prisoner, and should be kept in Borstal Institution instead of in the Central Jail. He further requested that private food and lodging be also allowed. The Court promised to forward the application to the Superintendent of the Jail.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ABETTER RELEASED ON BAIL

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 24.

The police remand being over, Fatu, the alleged abetter in Mahashaya Rajpal's murder, was produced before the Additional District Magistrate, and released on a bail of Rs. 10,000, with sureties of Rs. 5,000 each and personal bond of Rs. 10,000, pending further police enquiries.—Free Press.

HERAT GARRISON STRENGTHENED

—:o:—

QUETTA, April 24.

There is nothing much exciting happening in Herat, where the situation is well under the control of Ghaus Muhammad. A Ghund (Brigade) of cavalry under Ghulam Hussain Hazara left about a fortnight ago, in a north-easterly direction to oppose Habibullah's forces under Brigadier Abdur Rahim, which are reported to be marching on Herat from Mazarisharif. The Herat Garrison has been strengthened by three thousand new recruits.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 24.

Previous Closing Rate	19.72
To-day's Opening Rate	19.84
Difference	plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	19.98
Difference	plus .26

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 24.

Previous Closing Rate	10.25
To day's Opening Rate	10.21
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.24
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Liverpool, April 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a decline of 4 points and further decline on 4 points was recorded on long liquidation. Later on prices fully recovered the decline on trade buying and short covering and closed at a decline of 1 point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

Best informed people attach no importance to Lancashire lock-out. Believe amicable settlement will soon be reached.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

—:o:—

Slight rain S. Texas. Rain expected Western belt. Partly Eastern very unfavourable owing to cool weather. General conditions are only barely favourable to proper germination. Between midnight and daylight rain, between Oklahoma and Texas cool night.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1929.

Unmitigated Injustice

—:o:—

When Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, met the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Monday, the question of the ratio was bound to be discussed and was discussed, though he himself would fain regard it as a closed chapter. The President of the Chamber impressed upon him that not only Indian commercial opinion but also representative European opinion was agreed that a return to the sixteen pence ratio was dictated by the best interests of the country. He also pointed out that every warning given by Indian members of the Legislative Assembly regarding the evil effects of the 18d. ratio, had come true, that the higher ratio had not established itself, that it encouraged imports and discouraged exports, and that it had, in no way, prevented labour unrest. He maintained that, in these circumstances, it was the duty of the Finance Member to recognise courageously the necessity of return to the old ratio and to mend matters before it was too late.

The Finance Member wisely refrained from discussing the comparative merits of the two ratios and reiterated the convenient plea of the settled fact, saying that it was impolitic to disturb the exchange, once it was fixed by statue. The crucial question, however, is which is the greater evil, to perpetuate a glaring injustice on the plea that it is a statutory decree or to alter the statute in the light of experience, despite the temporary disturbing effects of such an alteration. Once it is found more feasible, all things considered, to restore the old ratio, it should be restored as speedily as possible. The Finance Member is reported to have taken exception to the contention that the higher ratio encourages imports and discourages exports. He will do well to publish the figures of imports and exports which he may have in support of his view. It is rather a remarkable statement to make that an alteration in the exchange which reduces the prices of imports and exports by 12 per cent is not calculated to encourage imports at the price of exports. If Government are so sure of their facts and figures, why do they not appoint a committee of Indian currency experts to investigate the results of the higher ratio?

The Finance Member also met the Bombay Mill-owners and is understood to have discussed with them various questions affecting the textile industry. It is reported that the discussion mainly related to the possible reactions on the textile industry of any revision of the customs tariff from the revenue point of view. It is further understood that the Finance Member expressed his readiness to consider sympathetically any case that could be made out for the revision of the customs tariff on important textile products. Government's preference of the revenue aspect of the tariff to the comparative neglect of the protective aspect, makes us doubt whether they have still awakened to the distress of the textile industry. It seems Government are more mindful of the loss of nearly two crores of rupees a year in their revenue under the heads of super-tax and income-tax as a result of the shrunken returns in the textile industry. But we feel it necessary to state that mere tinkering with the tariffs with an eye to revenue alone, will hardly mean appreciable relief to the Indian industries in general or the textile industry in particular. If Government seriously mean to safeguard vital industries, they must undertake a comprehensive revision of the tariffs, both from the protective and revenue points of view. A higher duty on imported textiles, in particular, has long been overdue. It would have been necessary even if the exchange was not raised so as to give in effect protection to foreign manufacturers to the extent of 12 per cent. To let that protection remain and to deny even compensating protection to the national industry of India is unmitigated injustice.

A Dangerous Proposal

—:o:—

Every well-wisher of the textile industry and the workers employed in it, will deplore the unfortunate turn which the negotiations between the representatives of the Mill-owners and the Workers have taken. These negotiations, conducted so far, strengthened the hope that, as a result of the Fawcett Committee's Report, Capital and Labour would both co-operate, in a spirit of harmony, in reviving the prosperity of the textile industry. A new issue of alleged victimisation has arisen. We publish elsewhere the statements issued by the Mill-owners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union regarding the issue. Assuming that the workers represented by the Union have a genuine grievance, there is no reason why action should not be taken on the excellent and helpful suggestion made by Mr. Bakhale that a small Joint Committee should be appointed to deal with the allegations of victimisation. The Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association was prepared to give his best consideration to the suggestion and we should have expected the Girni Kamgar Union to endorse it as it is the only sensible way out of the present impasse. A General Strike, which was suggested at a meeting of workers last evening, would be the most suicidal and disastrous step that those who guide the workers can take at the present moment. It would be disastrous to all parties concerned and especially to the workers themselves who have been financially all but ruined as a result of the last General Strike. We trust wiser counsels will prevail and the leaders of the Labour movement in Bombay will see that the rash and dangerous proposal for a General Strike is not given any countenance.

Persecution Pure And Simple

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There will be many who will be amazed at the judgment of Justice Buckland of the Calcutta High Court who has awarded damages amounting to the stupendous sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in the two suits brought by the Secretary of State for India and by certain officials of the East Indian Railway against the Nationalist newspaper "Forward". The parties had claimed damages for ten lakhs in respect of certain articles published in "Forward" in connection with the Belur train disaster on July 8, 1928. Here is a Nationalist journal, the editor and publisher of which have been already convicted on two other counts and to visit upon them an onerous civil liability when they have already been made to suffer imprisonment is a negation of equity and justice. The only party which will look upon such a course favourably is the bureaucracy because when the punishment is totally out of proportion to the alleged crime, it just suits the purpose of bureaucratic policy. That policy consists in the persecution, pure and simple, of Nationalist journals when the slightest opportunity offers itself. It is a policy which defeats its own purpose, but the bureaucracy in its short-sightedness is blind to this folly. And yet the European Association is willing to egg it on to a course of further stupidity, demanding more rigorous measures against the Nationalist Press. We do not know whether the impoverished Forward Publishing Company will have the financial resource to prefer an appeal against the judgment of Justice Buckland, but public support should be forthcoming to enable it to do so, particularly as the Advocate-General had to admit in arguing the suit that the Secretary of State had suffered no damage.

Vicroy for Procrastination

—:o:—

The chorus of praise with which Fleet Street has welcomed Mr. Gibson's speech at Geneva and Lord Cushenden's admiring commentary on it is suspicious. There are reasonable grounds for being suspicious, because Mr. Butten, the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the American House of Rrepresentatives, blurts out in disgust that the Gibson proposals are a "complete surrender" of the principles advanced by the American delegates at the last Geneva Conference and he gloomily adds that the proceedings at Geneva are "another naval victory for Great Britain." Those proceedings illustrate the success of British tactics at Geneva and are a victory for procrastination. Mr. Gibson agreed with the French view that the basis of discussion should be greater elasticity in the distribution of tonnage. His reference to a number of other important details such as the arriving at some system of equivalent values, based upon other factors besides that of tonnage, was quietly shoved aside by Lord Cushendun with the remark that "he did not like to say very much on the point" but he certainly agreed on the "general principles" underlying the Gibson's proposals. Japan, Britain's ally in this policy of procrastination, in regard to coming into close grips with the disarmament problem, has also developed a great love of proclaining sympathy for "general principles" and the total result of the disarmament talks is —that they will lead to further talks.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

LORD IRWIN'S BLUNDER.

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(BY J. J. VAKIL).

It is one of the life's little ironies that those in power can never, at least for long, refrain from so exercising it that it hurts themselves more than it hurts others. Therein lies the hope of those who work for a new order, and the despair of oligarchs who wish to hang on to power which has somehow come to them.

It would be interesting to know how many politically-minded Indians knew even the names of some of the Labour leaders whom the Government has so kindly introduced to us during the last few days. Yesterday, Labour was in the background, partly because the effete political leadership of the country believes that Swaraj will come by people shouting for it from the housetops; partly because our middle-class patriotism, stripped of all its sentimental trappings, boils down to a vision of India in which we ourselves occupy the seats of the mighty, kept warm for us by a foreign Government which is moulding us in its own image and promises to abdicate when the process is complete.

LIVING UPTO ITS REPUTATION

Nobody had heard of at least some of the arrested persons yesterday, they are in the forefront of domestic events to-day. They are grist for the mills of Congress propaganda—such grist as the Congress never could have obtained on its own. With a Government which is trusted by the public to do the right thing generally, the question uppermost in peoples' minds would have been: are they guilty of the offence with which they are charged? But he who flits past in an aeroplane may read that what is uppermost in the minds of men in this country, is not the question of their guilt or innocence but the thought that these men are blazing the trail for victims of quite a different order. Rightly or wrongly, the people of this country have grown to suspect the rightness of even the most righteous act that this Government can perform, and consequently it behoves this Government to sound public opinion before taking any serious steps. For want of this precaution, it has built up the reputation of doing the right thing at the wrong time, and—assuming

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

A Challenge And a Ruse.

The sudden dissolution of the Bengal Legislative Council by the Governor and his decision to hold a fresh election immediately after was a challenge and a ruse. It was a challenge to the electorate to give its final verdict on the continuance of Dyarchy in the province and it was a ruse to take the people by surprise. But, as Mr. Sen Gupta points out, Bengal has long been prepared for the challenge and will not fail to outmanoeuvre the Government. The outstanding issues before the people are whether they approve of the present Dyarchic system of Government and of a foreign Commission to consider the question of future Government. We have no doubt that the Bengal electorate will emphatically denounce both Dyarchy and the Commission. Immediate Dominion Status should be the election cry all over India.

The Reply.

It appears from the latest available news that the Congress Party's election campaign has almost begun. To the issues mentioned above the Party adds Government's policy of repression and autocratic rule as evidenced by the Public Safety Ordinance. The Party is also said to be considering the desirability of running as many Muslim candidates as possible in the Muslim constituencies. It is a sound plan from every point of view. The Congress Party may go farther and by co-operating with other progressive parties or groups in favour of joint electorates in the future may give every possible support to such Nationalist Muslim candidates as are in favour of joint electorates. Nationalists of all communities should unite and fight reactionary communalists.

Support The Comrade.

We whole-heartedly endorse Mr. B. F. Bharucha's appeal for contributions to the Saklatwala Election Fund. Mr. Saklatwala is one of the most determined fighters in the Commons for the cause of the poor and the oppressed and has championed the cause of India with a loyalty and pertinacity that should evoke admiration and gratitude from every Indian regardless of party and communal considerations. The fact that he has to fight against tremendous odds, against Conservatives, Liberals and even the Labour Party, should induce Indians to stand by him all the more. We would suggest to Mr. Bharucha the desirability of calling a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, the Independence League, the Youth League and similar other institutions to expedite the work of collecting funds.

Law And Order in U. S. A.

According to Reuter's a scathing indictment of public insecurity in the United States was made by Mr Hoover, the President of the U. S. A., at a luncheon given by the Associated Press. Mr. Hoover declared that life and property in the United States were less safe than in any other country in the world. 9,000 murders were committed in the U. S. A. every year, arrests were made only in half the cases and in less than one-sixth of the cases were the murderers convicted. The two immediate problems before Government, Mr. Hoover said, were to investigate the existing agencies for the enforcement of law and reorganise the system of enforcement. That America which is one of the most progressive countries in the world is the least safe one for person and property is a grim commentary on the boast of Westerners that the effective preservation of Law and Order is their monopoly. Mr. Hoover has the candidness to admit the failure of Law and Order in the U. S. A. but will he or any American consent to Britishers or Germans taking possession of their land and ruling it?

Thought For The Day.

"The British people stand charged with the starvation of scores of millions, not because they desire so but because the authorities to whom they have committed the trust, betray that trust and administer expenditure in a manner based upon selfishness and political hypocrisy and most disastrous to the people".

—DADABHAI NAOROJI.

WHY INDIAN CONCERNS FAIL?

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(BY J. M. COOPER.)

It appears a mysterious and unsolved problem to many why seventy-five per cent. of Indian concerns fail.

Throughout history, nations have risen to greatness and prosperity under the leadership of strong men and subsequently fallen only too frequently into insignificance, and in numerous cases entirely disintegrated due to lack of man power—the executive. The histories of Persian, Greece and Roman Empires are outstanding examples of countries having acquired the best of the greatness and prosperity of their times, through the courage, fortitude and vision of men or groups of men, but as the years rolled by, the brilliant flame of greatness dimmed until for lack of leadership they flickered out.

Bismark, the famous German statesman, almost single-handed, consolidated the German nation into a powerful empire which, for years, practically held the destiny of Europe in the hollow of its hand. While the Germans were inherently a brave and capable people, they were not an important factor among the great nations of the world until welded together by this courageous and far-seeing master.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

As with nations and Governments, so with business enterprises, success and continuous prosperity depend upon the calibre of the men in power. Regardless of how great a number of membership or how sound the financial structure of an unit may be, if it is not under the control of competent and far-seeing executives, the number of membership and the capital may dwindle as rapidly as snow under an August sun. Our recent labour problem of the mill industries does but confirm, how far this proper leadership and guidance to uneducated masses work. For months a mutual understanding between capitalists and labourers did not come out till the intervention of strong executive leaders from the labourers and far-seeing executives from the capitalists. While this applies to all fields of business, it is particularly applicable to small and private concerns. A weak and vacillating policy, a failure to grasp the essentials to run the business on proper statistics, ignorance concerning economic conditions of the executive of a concern—all these but mean quick-road to liquidation and disaster.

NEED FOR PERSONAL CONTACT

From my point of view, any concern which, after all, is composed of human beings, should never be operated like a bloodless machine. Though it is essential for the proper conduct of business to have rules and regulations, and while it is unquestionably necessary to be firm and decisive in the handling of the many problems presented, the man in power—the executive—should be considerate, patient and ever ready to give ear to the reasonable requests of the employees of the company. It is, of course, necessary and proper to pay adequate salaries to all employees in order to keep them contented, but a sympathetic understanding on the part of the executive of the needs and problems of his employees, creates an "esprit de corps," which is even of greater importance.

The alert executive should be

(Continued on page 9.)

"FORWARD" TO PAY RS. 1,50,000

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Judgment in Belur Train Disaster Case

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Mr. Justice Buckland has awarded damages amounting in all to Rs. 1,50,000 in the two suits brought by the Secretary of State against certain officials of the E. I. Railway against "Forward" Publishing Company Limited and Editor and Printer of "Forward" claiming damages of ten lakhs for alleged libel in respect of articles published in "Forward" in connection with the Belur train disaster on 8th July of last year.—A P.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In passing the decree Mr. Justice Buckland assessed the damages in the first suit at Rs. 30,000|- Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 10,000, on three charges respectivcly and in the second suit at Rs.. one lakh.—A. P.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Buckland delivered separate judgments in the two suits brought by the Secretary of State and certain officials of the East Indian Railway against the Forward Publishing Limited, and editor and printer of "Forward" claiming Rs. 5 lakhs as damages in each suit.

The Judge observed that in the first suit it had to be established by the plaintiffs that the alleged libels were in fact defamatory and that other persons knowing the plaintiffs would reasonably think the libels to be defamatory to the plaintiffs. In the Judge's opinion evidence had established the fact that persons reading the articles would think it defamatory to these gentlemen.

"SERIOUS IMPUTATIONS."

Serious imputations were made in the articles not only with regard to their duties but affecting their moral character as having dishonestly discharged the duties assigned to them. Though special damages were not claimed His Lordship thought that nevertheless the case was one which called for substantial damages and assessed the first libel at Rs. 30,000 to all plaintiffs except the Secretary of State and Mr. Colvin, the Agent, and the second and third libels at Rs. 10,000 each payable to Mr. Colvin and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Monk. The plaintiffs were given costs on Scale Two.

SECOND SUIT.

In the second suit the plaintiffs were nine Railway officials and Secretary of State. Justice Buckland observed that the libel in this case was by far the most serious of all. "Forward," he said, published a letter by "A Real Horriled Spectator" which attributed a most foul and abominable crime to officers of the E. I. Railway. The article stated: "the wounded were being searched and killed and not saved. Where a cry arose a Saheb came with a light. Somebody delivered a heavy blow and the Indian spoke no more." His Lordship observed that there was no need to explain the meaning of this. A search through the atrocities in history could not reveal a massacre more revolting than that attributed to the officials of the Railway in having murdered in cold blood 300 helpless victims of the disaster.

So abominable and foul a charge calls for exemplary damages. Not only has there been no apology, no recantation, no attempt to make amends,—if such were possible for wanton and wicked statements,—but, though it would be difficult to believe, a plea of justification has been filed on behalf of the proprietors of this newspaper. In written statements they say the words complained of are in their natural and ordinary signification and without the alleged meaning attributed to them, true in substance and in fact. Not the slightest attempt has been made, however remote, by way of palliation.

His Lordship assessed the damages at one lakh with costs.—A. P.

CEYLON REFORMS

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Full Responsible Govt. Impracticable

—:o:—

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Paramoor and Lord Reading who urged Government to take steps to make the report of the Special Commission on the Government of Ceylon working a reality, Lord Plymouth said Government were still awaiting the considered opinion of the Governor of Ceylon.

The real difficulty was to discover where the balance of opinion in Ceylon lay as the Legislative Council had passed many resolutions some of which were inconsistent. If it were proved that public opinion in Ceylon was strongly opposed to the Commission's recommendations, the preparation of an alternative scheme would take a considerable time.

The Secretary of State for Colonies fully shared the Commissioners' conviction that Full Responsible Government at present was impracticable and if an alternative policy had to be sought it must be understood that a search should be conducted on that understanding.

The Governor was fully alive to Government's desire that his report should be received earlier.—Reuter.

BOMBAY LADY IN PARIS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

DOWN WITH SMALLPOX

LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—Another lady from Bombay is now in hospital here suffering from small-pox.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

LONDON, April 23.

Colonel Stanley interviewed by Reuter said that he was unable to comment on the possibility of his becoming the Governor of Madras. There is reason to believe that the appointment will be announced very

A Tribute to Mr. Sastri

—:o:—

LONDON, April 24.

"No side of the East African question needs more scrupulous handling than the position of the Indian community in Kenya", says "Times" in a leading article on the mission of the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri than whom, the paper declares, Indians everywhere in the Empire had no more effective champion.—Reuter.

IRAQ REPRESENTATIVES IN PERSIA

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PREMIER'S LUNCHEON AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, April 23.

Teheran. — Iraq representatives have arrived here. They will have a audience with the Shah to-morrow. The Premier gives a luncheon in their honour at the Foreign Office on Thursday and the guests will include the members of the Cabinet, heads of the Foreign Office and the British Minister and Counsellors to Legation.—Reuter.

KING DEFINITELY CONVALESCENT

—:o:—

NO OBSTACLETO COMPLETE RECOVERY

LONDON, April 23.

His Majesty the King is now definitely convalescent and there is no reason to suppose that anything will interfere with his continued recovery. It has been provisionally arranged that the Court shall go to Windsor Castle in the middle of May for a month and then to Sandringham Palace.—Reuter.

SIR G. RAINEY TO MEET RAILWAY MEN'S FEDERATION

—:o.—

SIMLA, April 24.

It is understood that Sir George Rainy will receive a deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Simla on May 3.—A. P.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

—:o:—

WELCOME ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT ELECT

PT. KUNZRU INTERVIEWS KENYA GOVERNOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, April 13.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., the President-elect of the Eighth Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, that meets to-day at Mombasa, arrived here on 6th April. On his arrival he was received by prominent members of the Indian community of Mombasa including the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. A. B. Patel, Advocate. In the afternoon he disembarked and in a decorated launch he was taken to Old Mombasa Customs where Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was received in 1924 when she came over and presided over the Fifth Congress at Mombasa. At the old customs (old Mombasa Port) he was welcomed by about seven hundred Indians and was accorded a splendid welcome. The motor car that carried him was surrounded and followed by a number of Congress volunteers throughout the town to his residence at Mr. Pandya's house.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

On the same day in the evening he was presented with an address by the Indian Association of Mombasa. Mr. A. B. Patel who presided at the meeting and read and presented the address in a silver casket, emphasised the fact that it represented the sentiments of 9,000 Indians of Mombasa. After according a hearty welcome the address said:—

"Your keen interest in watching, studying and understanding with unflagging zeal the problems of Indians abroad and your earnest endeavours to bring them into prominence in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi have won the respect and gratitude of us all.

Your acceptance of the invitation by the Congress to preside over the forthcoming session is the latest proof of the spontaneous and generous desire of a large number of our countrymen in the Motherland to take an active and effective interest in Indians Overseas. On the present occasion the readiness with which you responded to our invitation is additionally an assurance to us that the leaders of our people at Home recognise the profound importance of the present moment in the history of Indian settlers in East Africa."

PANDIT KUNZRU'S REPLY.

Pandit Kunzru in reply stated that he felt that his reception and the address presented to him were not merely conventional sentiments. By nature a lover of obscurity he, none-the-less, deeply appreciated the cordiality that lay behind the demonstrations on the day of his arrival. He could not adequately express his gratitude, nor could he claim all that was said of him in the address, but he had at least the qualification of having followed closely every question relating to Indians in East Africa during the past ten years. His interest was not entirely personal. His presence there was, as the address suggested, a symbol of the deep concern felt by their countrymen in the Motherland in regard to East Africa. No parties existed on that subject in India. To whatever group or party an Indian in India might belong, his views on matters affecting Indians overseas were the same as those of all other Indians. The Legislative Assembly therefore attached great importance to those questions.

JUST AND GRATIFYING.

He was a member of the Emigration Committee of the Assembly, and East Africa had received a still greater measure of the attention of that body since the publication of the Hilton Young Report. Its invitation to members of all parties to assist in the consideration of that Report had met with an immediate and earnest response. Indians had troubles in other parts of the world. No other country however had attracted the same attention as East Africa. Their acknowledgment in the address of that interest was as gratifying as it was just. When he had sailed from Bombay he felt he was going to a foreign country. When he entered Mombasa harbour and met his brethren there he felt that he was in India itself. He was glad he was not expected to make reference at that moment to matters they were to discuss in the Congress, and he would gladly value personal experience which would enable him to interpret East African question to India in the light of that experience.

Pandit Kunzu met Mombasa Indians the same day night to discuss certain matters affecting the present situation and on the next day he had an interview with His Excellency the Acting Governor who was in Mombasa. In the evening he left for Nairobi.

RECEPTION AT NAIROBI.

At Nairobi station he was received by the members of the Indian community and was taken to Mr. Hussainbhoy Suleman Virji's bungalow in Parklands where he stayed with Mr. P. K. Rao, Private Secretary to Mr. Sastri, during his visit in Nairobi. He arrived here to-day from Nairobi.

Delegates from Nairobi, Kisumu, Nakuru, Jinja, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam and from various other places have arrived. The Congress opens at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

Police Clash With Dacoits

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RANGOON, April 24.

Between a party of three Burmese dacoits who shot and cut to pieces one Burman Circle Inspector of Police last month and a party of police under District Superintendent of Police Mr. Mcelligott, who have been on the trail of the dacoits since that murder, a serious clash took place last week in a jungle outside Bogale Pyapon District resulting in two dacoits being killed and one made prisoner while Mr. Mcelligott sustained a flesh wound from gunshot and his Burman subordinate was killed. One double barrelled shot-gun and one local-made gun with some cartridges were found near the dead dacoits.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS IN PASSENGER CRUISER

LONDON, April 23.

New York.—The Canadian Pacific agents announce that one English and two American passengers on board the "Duchess of Atholl" died of sun-stroke, but a private cable from a passenger alleges that four stewards and six passengers died mysteriously and suddenly during the cruise of the South American and African coasts.—Reuter.

DEATHS IN "DUCHESS OF ATHOL"

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LONDON, April 24.

Montreal.—The Canadian Pacific Agents' latest statement regarding deaths on board the "Duchess of Atholl' says that four passengers died, two of sunstroke and two of malaria.—Reuter.

CABLES IN BRIEF

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London, April 23.—The first internal air transport system in Britain. "Northern Air Lines", has been inaugurated at Manchester whence the aircraft will be ready to fly with passengers and goods to any destination in Britain, at the rate of fifteen pence per mile.—Reuter.

London, April 23.—Speaking at a dinner in London Mr. F. W. Goodenough who presided regretted the absence of Lord Burnham who said he had travelled by the liner in which there had been an outbreak of small-pox and felt he could not expose the diners to any risk.—Reuter.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons questions and answers regarding the Meerut case read "information from the Viceroy with regard to the application for trial by jury. Earl Winterton replied that it was a matter for the Viceroy to deal with."—Reuter.

London, April 23.—Miss Wilkinson left a meeting in the Committee Room of the House of Commons immediately the discussion regarding hostile demonstrations against the Simon Commission was mooted.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 23.

Tokio.—The steamer "Toyokuni Maru" struck rocks in a gale off Cape Erino in Southern Hokkaido last night and sank in a few minutes.

It is believed that over a hundred persons have been drowned, mostly Japanese fishermen. The sinking was so quick that there was only time to send out a single S. O. S. Two steamers arrived on the scene early in the morning and picked up 97 survivors out of 209 persons who were originally on board the vessel.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 23.

Friedrichshaven.—The "Graf Zeppelin" has started on her second Mediterranean, cruise going out via Spain and Canary Isles and returning across the western Mediterranean. Twenty passengers on board the airship include a French embassy official.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts' Commitee in a communique states that it has unanimously decided in favour of appointment of a sub-Committee consisting of heads of each group to draw up a report embodying points already agreed to. Meanwhile it is anticipated that all groups will continue efforts to reach agreement on points on which accord has not yet been reached.—Reuter.

BHOPAL LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

RECRUITMENT FOR STATE SERVICE

SUGGESTED BAN ON OUTSIDERS

BHOPAL, April 23.

The Bhopal Legislative Council is in session since Saturday. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal opened the session with a brief speech in which he expressed the hope that the Councillors would perform their duties in a spirit of mutual harmony and with due regard to the very best interests of the State and its subjects.

The agenda for the session is a very lengthy one with over 150 questions and 28 resolutions.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

An important resolution which had created some interest in the public, was moved by a non-official elected member, Mr. Hamid Rizvi, recommending that a ban be placed upon the further appointment or recruitment of State officials from outside Bhopal.

Raja Oudh Narain, Finance Member and leader of the House, speaking on behalf of the Government, appreciated the sentiments which had prompted the member to bring forward his resolution, and said that His Highness had issued, even before the resolution was sent, an order to the effect that a Committee be appointed to examine the ways and means of giving the Bhopalis greater access Into the administration, without prejudice to the present standard of its efficiency. In view of this announcement the resolution was withdrawn.—Free Press.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—I have to inform Mr. Tulsidas Gulabdas that I also hold 25 shares of the company and have met with the same fate; I have sent even registered letters which remain unreplied. I inquired as to the whereabout of the company through the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta who says the Company's office is located at 35, Diamond Harbour Road, Alipur, Calcutta to which address I again wrote on the 15th but there is no reply to that too as yet shareholders of this company in Bombay should meet together on a convinient day in the near future to ascertain what steps should be taken in the matter.

Delay is dangerous. It is nearly 10 years since the company was floated and many share-holders of this Presidency may have even not received the annual reports for years. I have not received the same atleast from the year 2926.—Yours. etc.,

J. C. ERUNZA.

ACCIDENTS NEVER COME SINGLY

—:o:—

N. W. RAILWAY'S RECORD FOR A DAY

KARACHI, April 24.

Three serious accidents are reported on North-Western Railway. The infant son of a European railway foreman named Reid of Khanpur fell from the window of the down mail, struck a culvert and was killed. A railway fireman was run over and killed at Bolhari, and a Haj pilgrim fell from a train here and is lying injured in the hospital.—A. P.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

—:o:—

INTERNATIONAL STATUS ACCORDED

SIMLA, April 22.

The Indian Red Cross Society has recently been notified by the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva that it will henceforth rank as an Independent National Society in the World Federation of Red Cross Societies. The Indian Society is thus elevated to the same international status as that enjoyed by the Red Cross Societies of Canada, Australia and South Africa. The question of the recognition of the Society as an Independent body with a right to vote at International Conferences had been under consideration for some time and it is a matter for great satisfaction and rejoicing that recognition has now been accorded it. The Society feels that this international recognition marks one more step forward on the road of progress and it is hoped that the general public will support its many activities with renewed zeal.—A. P.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

—:o:—

Hyderabad Muslim Organisation's Scheme

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 23.

The Anjuman-i-Taraqqui-Hyderabad have issued their first publication entitled "A Scheme of Compulsory Primary Education".

The first chapter is devoted to a survey of the present situation dealing with the attendance in Primary Schools, education among the different cuasses, progress of Primary Education, present expenditure on Primary Education, present cost per pupil, the present administrative system, departmentalisation, Local Boards and Private Schools with complete statistics.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The second chapter is devoted to the scheme and contains very valuable suggestions. The Anjuman is unanimously of opinion that Universal Compulsory Education for both boys and girls should be the ultimate goal to be aimed at. The Anjuman does not want any experimentation as it is done in Baroda, but would ask the Government to make it as universal as possible throughout he Dominions within a period of ten years. Two suggestions are made to make it effective, one being that within the first half of the period that is, within the first five years, the system should be applied to the City Municipality, and the 6 towns which claim a population each of from 20,000 to 50.000, and the other suggestion is that in the second half of the period prescribed compulsion should be introduced into the 16 towns of the third class and the 51 towns of the next division and most of the villages, except those which possess a total school-going population of less than 40.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE.

Under their scheme the cost per student is put at Rs. 15, inclusive of the cost of management and inspection and total expenditure is expected to be about 1 1/4 crores of rupees. The report while mentioning that Mysore spends about 20 per cent. of its total revenue on education while Hyderabad spends only 15 per cent suggests that, in the matter for taxation for this purpose, the principle of direct rather than indirect taxation be accepted. Says the reportr:—"It is only just that the burden of such taxation should fall in general on those who by reason of their comparative wealth, will be the better able to bear it, and most progressive countries at the present moments are working on this principle." Besides the negative measures of retrenchment in other departments to meet the required expenditure for this scheme and Entertainment Tax and a tax on Inamdars and Jagirdars including the Paighas, apart from what they may contribute under the general heading, is suggested. The report observes that an area of practically one-third of the total Dominions is covered by Jagirs, where the educational conditions are considered to be backward and the Anjuman therefore suggests that the education of these areas be incorporated in the general supervision of the Central Education Department, in return for which these Jagirdars, Inamdars and the Paigah nobles shall pay a contribution proportionate to their income, besides the general income-tax already proposed.

NO RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Chapter III deals with general questions such as curriculum, rural education, and the education of the girls. The Anjuman favours moral instruction being given in the primary schools and is opposed to religious instructions believing that it should be given at home. And therefore strongly urges upon every one in the interests of harmony and goodwill to make education as secular as possible. Vernacular as the medium of instruction, on the basis of the four chief vernaculars according to the main ethnic and lingual divisions of the State, is strongly emphasised.

RURAL EDUCATION.

Dealing wih Rural Education, the report says: There is greater demand in rural areas for liberal education as this is supposed to raise the status of the people, while according to the common view, vocational education leaves them where they had begun. But in spite of these we cannot help noting and pointing out the glaring lack of co-ordination in the life of the pupil and in the life out of the school." The Anjuman therefore suggests:

1. That the text-books taught in the rural classes should deal with matters of everyday life of the pupil.

2. That languages other than the vernaculars should be excluded from the curriculum of primary education, as it is likely to cramp the mind with unnecessary subjects.

3. That agricultural and vocational bias be given as much as possible, in the rural schools.

4. That the time should be so arranged as to let the children off during crop periods of seasons. (This is suggested in order that the programme of compulsory education may not keep the children away from the fields where they may be needed for labour.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

Referring to the education of the girls, the Anjuman are of opinion th atthough compulsory primary education should be the ultimate goal for them as well yet bearing the many practical difficulties in mind, the development of their education on voluntary basis is advocated and urges upon the educated people to partake in a vigorous propaganda especially in rural areas to induce parents to send their daughters to school.

Chapter IV deals with Age Limit, Exemptions, Abolition of Fees, Medical Inspection, Physical culture and other subjects. A period of six years divided into one infant class and five standards is suggested and it is proposed that the age limit for compulsion should be fixed at from 6 to 12 years. No school run on sectarian or religious basis is recognised or aided for purpose of primary education. Those that are physically or mentally disqualified for attendance, are unable owing to famine or epidemics or some such unavoidable cause, or are receiving instruction considered to be efficient in the eyes of the local education authority, or have no recognised or Government school within a specified distance from their residence or where there is no recognised school in the locality are exempted for attending the schools. As for fees, they should be free, and no aided institution is allowed to charge any fees if it is the only institution in the locality under the Compulsory Education Act.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

Coming to the question of the supply of teachers, the Anjuman considers that for efficient teaching the number of children per teacher should in no case exceed 35. To meet the exigencies of space a shift system is devised by prolonging the school hours and holding in the same building two instead of one set of boys through the longer duration of time when the building is open. In the matter of buildings for these schools the Mysore Government's Primary School buildings are suggested as standards. The medium of indegenous games is suggested. And a general annual medical examination of the students is proposed.

The last chapter, that of Legislation, deals with the Factory Act, need for an instrument of compulsion, control by Government, etc. The Anjuman urges that the principle be accepted in the form of a resolution in the Legislative Council entitled the Compulsory Education Act and strongly advocates a centralised administration of the educational system.—Free Press.

Paris, April 23.—Unvaccinated travellers from Britain, failing to submit their sanitary passport for inspection by municipal authorities in each locality visited by them, will be liable to imprisonment up to a period of three months.—Reuter.

SINGAPUR AND SOURABAYA MARKETS

COFFEE AND TEA

Bombay, April 24.

The following quotations are received by cable by Messrs. R. Jumabhoy from Singapore, Sourbaya and Hongkong:—

FROM SINGAPORE:—

Coffee Laibrarian B-b, Ex-Godown at Singapore doll. 49 to 51

Coffee Laibrarian Small Ex Godown at Singapore doll. 42 to 44

Coffee Sourabaya-Muscat, Dubai, Lingah, Colombo etc. quality doll. 42 to 43

Coffee Sourabaya Best-Basra, Karachi, Madras, Tuticorin etc. quality doll. 44 1/2

Coffee Palembang usual quality doll. 33 1/2 to 34

Pineapple 1.1/2 lbs. Sliced Flat/Tins, C. I. F. Gulf Rs. 10-4-0

Exchange:—Demand D/P Bills payble at Bombay Rs. 154.14-0 per case of 4 Dozs. tins

Coffee Market tone appears to be increasing

A Steamer is expected to sail from Singapore for Bombay taking Cargo for Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Prts on or about 25-4-1929.

FORM SOURBAYA:—

F. A. Q. Coffee Rovesta Ready, Ex-Godown at Sourabaya F. 59 per Picul of 136 lbs.

F. A. Q. Coffee Rovesta Shipment in the following 2 months F. 57 per Picul of 136 lbs.

F. A. Q. Coffee Rovesta C. I. F. Dubai, Lingah and Mohamerah Ready Rs. 59 per cwt.

F. A. Q. Coffee Rovesta F. A. Q. Coffee Rovesta C. I. F. Shipment in the following 2 months Rs. 57 per cwt.

Superior white Java Sugar C. I. F. Bombay Ready Rs. 8-10-0 per cwt.

Superior white Java Sugar C. I. F. Shipment in the following two moths Rs. 8-6-0 per cwt. in single bag

Java Tea Pecko No. 1 C. I. F. Bombay Rs. 11-3 per lib.

Java Tea Pecko No. 2 C. I. F. Bombay Rs. 9-3 per lb.

Java Tea Pecko No. 3 C. I. F. Bombay Rs. 8-3 per lb.

Coffee Market tone appears to be Decreasing

A Steamer is expected to sail from Sourabaya for Bombay taking cargo for Indian and Persian Gulf Ports on or about see the begining of next month.

FROM HONGKONG:—

Cassia per picul of 133 1/4 lbs. H/doll. 9.20 F. O. B. Hongkong.

Exchange:—7 ds/s D/P Bills payable at Bombay Rs. 133-8-0 for 100 H/Dollars.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated Bombay April 24:—

Our Silver market registers little nett change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week prices remained steady on bears covering their sales owing to sustained Shanghai Exchange, but later gradually eased on long liquidation Bazar operators and option dealers selling in consequence of declining tendency of the Shanghai Exchange. Commission Houses have generally remained buyers while the prominent Calcutta operator has remained to be a seller on advances. The stock on hand remains approximately 3,000 bars and the daily off-take has slightly improved and remained about 125 bars. The market improved at the close on bears covering in sympathy with steadier Shanghai Exchange. On the whole the market has remained quiet and dull within narrow limits. The highest prices touched during the week was Rs. 58/14 for the 1st Settlement on the 18th inst. and the lowest Rs. 58/5 on the 22nd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/9. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower. The highest price was 2-6 7/16 on the 17th instant and the lowest 2-6 1/8 on the 22nd instant. The easiness in the Shanghai Exchange is generally attributed to the firmness of the Japanese Yen with serious famine prevailin in that country.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet and steacy with India being a small buyer while China and America mostly sellers. The New York price is 55 1/2 cents, i.e. 0 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 55 7/8 cents on the 16th instant and the lowest 55 1/2 cents on the 20th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/6/9 for ready, Rs. 21/6/6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/9 for the second settlement. London price having declined to 4/4/10 closes at 4-11-1/2 £.

The silver market has exhibited somewhat better feeling at the close of the week, Looking to the steadiness in the foreign markets, we adhere to our previously expressed opinion of making purchases round Rs. 58/8 for the distant settlement for moderate profits.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure

"Kusthuk ladh Vantabhaskaram"

Cure guaranteed.

For details apply in English to—

T. V. RAGHAVACHARVALU

Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole(GodaveriDt.)India

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, April 24.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
KHODI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jecob	0 11 9
Toyo Potcar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH +Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Appollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Sprit	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jecob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Mun Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 0 9
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
10 yards.	
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 6
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 13 0
8383	9 11 0
3810	11 0 0
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 3 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHRIMA. 5 to 9 yards.	Per lb.
Chhawani	1 1 0
Moon	1 1 0
Yards 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9

DAILY COTTON ARRIVALS

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

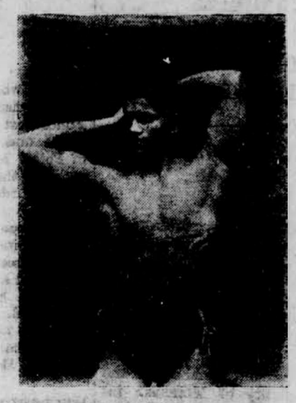
In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year
Khandesh	677	347,218
Central India	1,687	338,637
Barsi and Nagar	699	223,676
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	78,812
Berar	1,428	692,379
Central Provinces	1,721	344,703
Total Oomras	6,263	2,025,425
Dholera	393	1,14,666
N.-W. Provinces	.....	59,395
Rajputana	213	38,489
Sind-Punjab	995	100,574
Broach	1,133	170,777
Coompta & Dharwar	153	42,190
Westerns-Northerns	269	21,546
Cocoanada	.....	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	113	12,389
Persian		1,610
American	.....	4,408
Egyptian and African		16,561
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10
Total	9,832	2,638,041

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th April This year.
Europe	2,745	620,891
Japan & China	1,116	1,163,581
Coast Ports	300	14,157
Up-country by Rail		75,057
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		16,627
Total	4,161	1,890,313

GIRGAUM VYAM SHALA.

Prof. A. K. Redkar, the well-known Lathi player of Bombay, who will give of Lathi Defence art on Saturday under the Presidentship of Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji in the Girgaum Vyayam Shala Compound.



Mr. V. K. Kankalkar of Girgaum Vyayam Shala will give a demonstration of muscle control and weight-lifting feats.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24/4/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.872 inches (.033 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .040.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.7 degrees (3.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 degrees (.02 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 172 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 24.

The Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|7|6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|8 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. "Rajput" Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F. B. H.

S.S. "Gajana" Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 8|11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8|- per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7|15 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8|- per cwt. F. B. H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|6 per cwt.

Shipment March Rs. 8|3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F. B. H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|- per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 7|14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

	Ready. Red leafy.	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	260	
Bengal Fine	255	
Bengal F.G.	245	215/25
Sindh-Punjab Fine	255	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	245	215/25
Wardha-Hingt Fine	310	300
Nagpur Savner Fine	315	305
Yeotmal Fine	305	285
Arvi Fine	305	280
Amraoti Fine	295	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	295	265
Mulkapur Fine	285	255
Khandesh Fine	270	240
Muthia Fine	260	245
Muthia F.G.	255	215/30
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	325	280
Purna F.G.G.S.	305	280
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	300	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295	280/310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300	275
		Old.
Westerns M.G.		300
Cambodia	385	
Miraj/Sangli		335
Compta Good		335
Jinja	495	
Busoga	505	

BRISK CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN RAJPUTANA

—:o:—

NEW PAPER STARTED TO COMBAT COMMUNALISM

AJMER, April 24.

The new Congress Election Committee for Rajputana, Central India and Ajmer Merwara have issued the following statement to the Press:—

"An amicable settlement was arrived at between contending parties regarding fresh elections of superseded Provincial Congress Committee through the mediation of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Manilal Kothari. But the party of Mr. Arjunlal Sethi having gone back upon the compromise, brisk enrolment of members has been recommended by the new Congress Election Committee. This Committee is composed of the majority of nationalist workers of the province and is meeting with cordial response in Ajmer as well as districts. 7000 membership forms have already been distributed by the Committee. Committee's organ "Prakash" is appearing daily since last three days to combat communal propaganda and to educate public opinion on Congress Programme and forthcoming elections.

ANGLO-INDIAS

—:o:—

HOW THEY CAN TAKE THEIR PROPER PLACE IN THE COUNTRY

CALCUTTA, April 24.

If Anglo-Indians were to take their proper place in India, it would be more easily accomplished when their women mingled with their Indian sisters to help them out of caste and pardah systems and then leading to a wider outlook in life," said Dr. Moreno addressing the Y. M. C. A. last night.—Free Press.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-12-3 and above aggregating Rs. 65,50,000 were received and accepted in full on Tuesday. Tenders for 9 months' bills at Rs. 96-5-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 96-5-0 were allotted approximately 25 per cent. The total amount of 9 months' bills alloted was Rs. 84,50,000. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for 9 months' and 3 months' bills are Rs. 96-6-8 and Rs. 98-12-3 respectively. From 17th to 22nd April Rs. 86,75,000 intermediate 9 months' bills were sold.

Intermediate 9 months' bills will be issued from 24th April to 29th April 1929 at Rs. 96-6-6.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1|2 crores of 3 and 9 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 30th April 1929. Successful tenderers should make payments of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 3rd May 1929. Other conditions as already announced.

COUNTRY ABOVE EVERYTHING

—:o:—

PROMINENT MADRAS CITIZENS' APPEAL

NEED FOR CONCERTED POLITICAL ACTION

MADRAS, April 22.

As the outcome of a preliminary meeting of some prominent citizens of Madras, an appeal has now been issued by Messrs. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Yakub Hasan and R. N. Arogyasami Mudaliar late Minister of Excise inviting people to attend a public meeting arranged to be held at the premises of the Servants of India Society on the 28th instant to discuss the possibilities of formation of a political coalition of those who accept the ideals of (1) Nation First and (2) Dominion Status as India's goal.

They feel that there is not only room but there is an urgent need for a new organisation as mentioned above to be brought into existence not only for the purpose of the coming elections but for political work in general whose members will be welded together by the above two ideals.

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

They are strongly of opinion that communalism should be completely subordinated to national interests. While fully believing in doing justice and giving equal opportunities to all individuals and communities they realise that the Nation's interests should be paramount. They hold that Dominion status and not Independence should be India's goal, but subject to this they are in entire sympathy with the Congress and its aspirations and desire whole heartedly to work in harmony with the Congress to secure the success of common attempts devoted to the pursuit of common ends.

DISADVANTAGES OF ABSTENTION FROM OFFICE.

While they are by no means convinced that under the dyarchical system in the provinces much lasting good can be achieved by the acceptance of office and while they have therefore emphasised that it is essential to obtain complete provincial autonomy as well as dominant control in the central Government in order to enable popular demands to be satisfied and the progress of the Nation achieved on the right lines yet they are not convinced that abstention from office as an unalterable principle has secured or will secure further constitutional progress by itself especially as such abstention has in practice led to the return to power of rank communalists or weak ministries buttressed by official support.

OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITED EFFORT.

With this end in view and not with the object of opposing either the Congress or any other orgamsation having national objects in view it has been considered expedient that members of various groups should unite for the purpose of pooling their resources and making a big determined political efforts in the formative years ahead of us when the new constitution will be in the making. They are anxious that all those who are united in the two fundamental ideals comprised in the slogan—Nation First and Dominion Status afterwards should not dissipate their efforts and weaken themselves by not taking advantage of the opportunities to work conjointly.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

General Lock-out to be Declared on May 18

WHOLE INDUSTRY TO BE AFFECTED

LONDON, April 24.

A general lock-out is threatened in the Lancashire cotton industry, involving half a million workers.

There has been a misunderstanding at the Alma Mill at Oldham where the employers and operatives accuse each other of breaking their agreements, and as a result the operatives have struck work.

The Emergency Committee of the Master Cottonspinners Federation has now decided to recommend the Federation to serve lock-out notices on the whole industry to take effect from May 18.

A far-reaching departure in industrial relations promising better understanding has been reached at a conference of employers representatives and the Trades Union Congress. The conference has decided to appoint a joint committee to examine the best methods for consultation and co-operation. This is the first time that the Trades Union Congress has been officially recognised by employers and official bodies. Peace in industry is now an official movement as co-operation has been specifically named as one of the objects aimed.—Reuter.

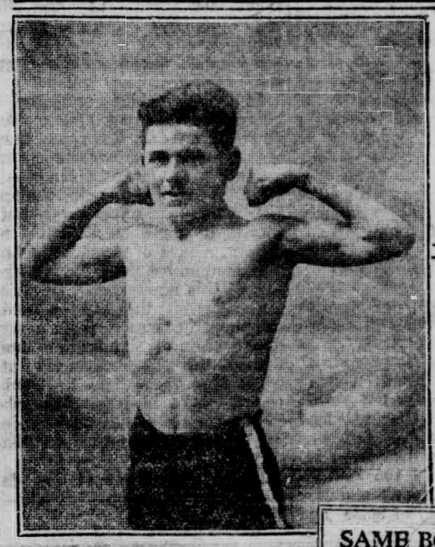
CAPITAL AND LABOUR CONFER

—:o:—

TOWARDS PEACE IN INDUSTRY

LONDON, April 23.

A far-reaching departure in industrial relations promising better understanding has been reached at a Conference of the employers' representatives and the Trades Union Congress. The conference has decided to appoint a joint committee to examine the best methods for consultation and co-operation. This is the first time that a Trade Union Congress has been officially recognised by employers and official bodies. Peace in industry is now the official movement as co-operation has been specifically named as one of the objects aimed.—Reuter.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle.)

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AND

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EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

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CULWELL WORKS:

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 (Birth to 3 months) Milk Food No. 2 (3 to 6 months)

Malted Food No. 3 (6 months and upwards)

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:

A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

for the moment that it is right in the matter of these arrests—is certainly living up to its reputation. For, after the minatory speech of the Viceroy, which can hardly be said to have served the interests of 'law and order' of which he is the supreme custodian in India, the arrested Labour leaders have the chance of their lives to become martyrs in the public imagination. Because, people are convinced—rightly or wrongly, is immaterial here—that they are paving the way to the arrests of many more of their kith and kin. They feel that with the fate of the arrested men is linked up—it may be only imagination but there it is—the fate of son or brother or father interested in the future of his country, and on these arrested leaders, therefore, he expends the sympathy and concern which naturally go out to those who are near and dear.

A cool reading of the situation, therefore, should have warned any Government against making such wholesale arrests, it should have deterred any Government which cares for the good will of the governed, and is wise enough to banish the iron hand from the articles of its creed.

INCENTIVE TO FREEDOM.

It is curious how often Governments fall into the error of thinking that repression is a cure for dangerous yearnings for freedom. There is nobody but knows that history points to repression as the sure incentive to freedom, but the fun of it is that so few Governments seem capable of making their practice conform to what they know of the connection between repression and liberation. Repression is the Achilles-heel of strong men all the world over, and the Empires they build; it is the forbidden fruit in the Paradise of Power, which these estimable gentlemen—they are really worse than the much-blamed first lady—seem entirely unable to resist.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS & WRONG REMEDY.

The Viceroy had an excellent opportunity, in his address to both the Houses of the Indian Legislature, of making a friendly gesture and ease the situation. But one searches in vain for a gleam of statesmasnhip in his speech. Instead of a large-hearted utterance marked by a sense of fairplay and an understanding sympathy for the people whose interests he is supposed to look after, equally with those of the Crown, we find beneath the polished periods of his discourse, the mentality, unconscious it may be, of one who is making out a case for the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. There is too much freedom for the writer and the speaker in India it seems, and this is the cause of young men taking to the bomb and revolver. This is the diagnosis. Arm one of the most heavily-armed bureaucracy with more punitive powers. This is the one sovereign remedy.

INDIA ABHORS ASSASSINATION.

Yet Indians are the last people to rejoice in bomb-throwing and murders. Nothing is more repugnant to them, temperamentally There is no country in the world which, were it a subject-country like India, would condemn political asiassination so clearly and with so litle of that 'secret rejoicing' which Mahatma Gandhi is even now warning us against. The Indian press, no matter of what denomination, has been unanimous in condemning the outrage in the Assembly and similar acts of violence whenever and wherever they occur. It is futile to deny this. Indeed one could with greater justification opine with Pand Jawaharlal, that pure soul whose clear vision is undimmed by calculation of what it shall profit him to say or not to say, that public opinion has perhaps gone nearer to the other extreme of abusive language in calling such actions 'cowardly'. An act which coolly envisages the death-penalty without any personal motive against the man who is sought to be killed or hurt, is not, as Jawaharlal points out, a cowardly act. Call it harmful in the highest degree, injurious to the cause of freedom, wicked, insane, call it by terms carrying stronger condemnation than 'cowardly', if you will, but 'cowardly' is certainly a misfit. So far Jawaharlal is quite right. We would, however, deny bravery to the political assassin 'as' political assassin. He may or may not be a brave man in other activities of life, the act of political assassination is not in itself a brave act any more than it is a cowardly act. It is, however, so obviously foolish (all history goes to show up its futility) and so contrary to the deep-seated instinct of the sacredness of human life, that one should refuse to call it brave. The connection between foolishness and bravery may be questioned by some, but it is there all the same. It is at the bottom of the distinction we make in every day speech, between foolhardiness and bravery, and the distinction is just. Bravery implies some kind of harmony between the means employed and the end desired, implies, to a certain extent, a right direction of fearlessness. Therefore, denying the rightness of political assassination we shall refuse to call it a brave act, preferring to reserve that term for an act which combines disregard of personal safety with a true judgment of what is conducive to the welfare of humanity, the realisation of a larger human ideal. Assassination should be condemned as should every act by which an individual or a government seeks to promote, by overaweing brute force, ideals, opinions, or policies.

CRIME AND ENVIRONMENT.

The Viceroy has asked for an 'unqualified condemnation' of political crime, and in doing so has trotted out a theory of condemnation which is as old and out-or-date as the god of the Old Testament. The days are long past in which the setting of crime was completely ignored. Educated people, all the world over, are beginning to see a more and more intimate connection between crime and environment, and this has resulted in a view of the criminal, which is shot with something better than the old barbarousness which punished a man, who stole a loaf of bread, by cutting off his hand. Similarly there is an intimate connection between the character of a State and political crime. If by applying this generalisation to India or any other country where anarchism flourishes, our condemnation becomes in Lord Irwin's view a 'qualified' condemnation, then all that one can say is that the Viceroy is very much behind the times. To close one's eye to the genesis of crime, political or otherwise, is an impossible eleventh commandment, and one which the Viceroy has been the first to break. For if the Indian nationalist traces a connection between the attitude of Government and the recent outbreaks of anarchism, the Viceroy seeks no less to establish a like connection between national propaganda and these outbreaks. If, then, the Viceroy's condemnation remains 'unqualified' in spite of the suggested connection between the speeches of Indian nationalists and hot-brained and anarchical youths, why, one may ask, does the condemnation of the nationalist who sees a connection between bureaucratic rigour and unbalanced violence, cease to be 'unqualified'? One of these two views may be totally or partially erroneous, but what has that to do with the quality or degree of the condemnation? It is as unfair of Lord Irwin to question the fulness of the Indian nationalist's condemnation of political crime because of the latter's reading of the contributory causes of the outbreak, as it would be for the nationalist to question the fulness of Lord Irwin's condemnation on 'his' reading of the contributory causes.

The close of the Viceroy's address was marked by an even more disappointing failure to gauge the effect of his words and his action on the country. It is a bitter commentary on the unreality of the atmosphere that surrounds a Viceroy, that Lord Irwin after issuing an Ordinance over the head of that very Assembly which, according to him "exists as the outward symbol of" the 'supremacy of Reason, Argument, and Persuasion", could observe complacently: "I have no fear that my action will not command the approval of that vast majority of India's people who have faith in India's future". Has nobody told Lord Irwin that those who have faith in India's future, have that faith because they believe in the capacity, statesmanship and self-sacrifice of India's own sons and resent the over-riding of their opinions by a display of Power which makes for the supremacy neither of Reason, Argument, nor Persuasion? A political situation to which even a Viceroy of the type of Lord Irwin cannot bring a more generous and statesmanlike breadth of vision than what we are accustomed to from the permanent Anglo-Indian bureaucracy is indeed a gloomy situation, if not one fraught with unknown and unforseeable danger.

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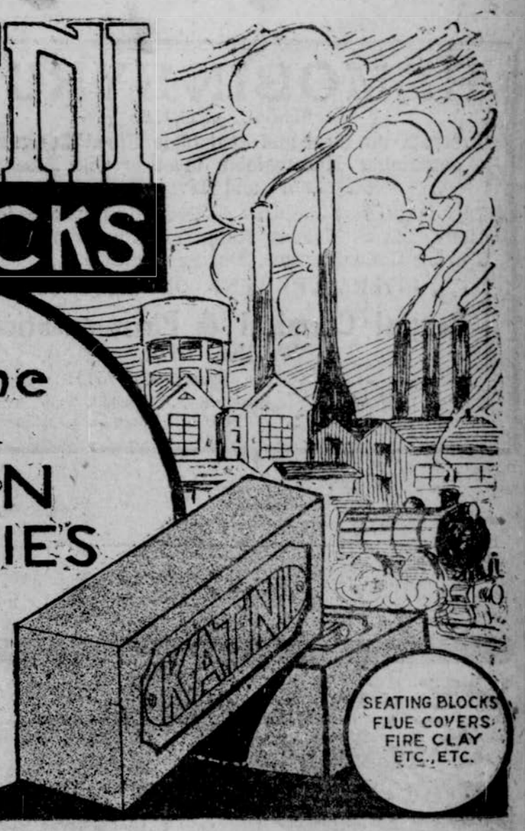

BRG.

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WHY INDIAN CONCERNS FAIL?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

personally acquainted with all the important employees and representatives of his company. He should endeavour to find out their weaknesses and their strengths. It is personal contact that brings forth the spirit of loyalty, and creates mutual respect between the employees and the employer. But it is with regret that we find quite the contrary attitude adopted by those who are destined to manage and rule with quite a different result. The executive who sits in majesty behind closed doors and makes it difficult for his employees or those seeking interviews to see or to confer with him, is living in the dim past and he and his organisation are headed for the rocks. Similarly the executive who fails to realize the importance of frequently getting out into the field in order to meet and understand his force on the firing line—the producers of business who are the very life-blood of his organisation—is doing untold injury to the company he represents.

A company may have an expert and high class executive, but unless that company possesses well-organised departments, managed by efficent superintendents, the chances of success are far from bright.

In the final analysis, the man power of a company means a well-rounded organisation beginning with the executives and officials of the home office and extending into the field. When such an organisation, taken as a whole, possesses the qualifications of courage, vision, hard work and correct business methods, there can be but one result—success. And one can ask with every little ease how far an Indian concern is managed on these principles?

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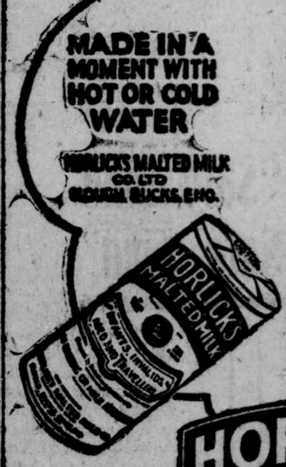

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RUIN FACES PEASANTS

VIRAMGAM CULTIVI TORS IN GRIP OF HORRIBLE DEBTS

DEMANDS SUBMITTED TO GOVT

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of Cultivators of Viramgam Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan presiding:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka expresses its emphatic protest against the procedure of Mr. Dixit, the re-enquiry officer of Viramgam Settlement in paying most of his attention to rentals and sales in opposition to press note published by Government in June 1928 in connection with Viramgam Settlement reinquiry. This meeting, therefore, believes that Government should arrive at final decision on the report of Mr. Dixit after publishing the said report and allowing the people to express their views on the same. This meeting therefore, requests Government to supply a copy of the report of Mr. Dixit to Viramgam Taluka Khedut Sahayak Samiti and to hear the views of the said Samiti before final decision is taken by Government.

HORRIBLE INDEBTEDNESS.

(2) This meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka declares with sorrow that Mr. Dixit, the Special Officer appointed for Viramgam Taluka Settlement re-inquiry has not paid sufficient attention to the losses inflicted on cultivators by floods, the economic ruin of the cultivators and the crippling of the resources of the cultivators etc., in accordance with the Press Note published by Government in June 1928, but has on the other hand paid almost exclusive attention to rentals and sales. In a poor Saltish Taluka like Viramgam which is afflicted by natural disabilities and attacked by a wet or dry famine once in every two years, the cultivators are horribly indebted to the Shahukars and have lost their lands in debts. Under these circumstances, the cultivators are compelled to agree to any rents which are paid by increasing their debts. Therefore, if in Viramgam Taluka such rents are taken as sole criterion for determining assessment, the cultivators will be completely ruined. After the year 1922 in which Mr. Braham wrote his report, there have been famines, flood has done heavy losses and the cultivators have been rendered completely helpless and poor. This meeting, therefore, requests Government to pay attention to the economic condition of the cultivators and the history of the Taluka. The remissions that were granted in the famine of Samvat 1956 (1900 A. D.) have ceased to operate in 1922 and from that year there has been an increase of twenty five per cent. in land revenue on account of that cause. Hence it is cruel to impose a further increase beyond that because by doing so there would be two increases in the course of five years. Hence it is not possible to increase any land revenue in Viramgam Taluka. This meeting, therefore, requests Government to pay due attention to the economic condition of the cultivators and the history of the Taluka before passing the final Government order and to do proper justice to the poor downtrodden, indebted and ruined cultivators of Viramgam Taluka.

REVISION OF ANNAWARIES.

(3) This meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka declares with great sorrow that without making revision of annawaries of villages of the Taluka and making Khatewar annawaries and publishing the results of those revised annawaries in accordance with Government resolution dated 25-2-29, the local Government officers are taking hasty steps to recover land revenue from cultivators. Every khatewar should be asked at the time of making his Khatewar annawari. Instead of following that procedure, Khatewar annawaries have been made in Choras. On account of scanty rain fall, Kharif crops of Bajri and Juwar have not given proper outturn. The cultivators had their only hope on the cotton crop which was adversely affected by calamities like fog, untimely rains etc. in the month of November. Finally the terrible frost which made its attack in the concluding days of January 1929 has devastated the cotton crop. On account of this calamity, the cultivators have been rendered in pitiable plight. Hence the condition of the individual khatedar should be properly investigated and his correct annawari should be prepared and proper relief should be given to him in accordance with the Government resolution. If such a procedure is not followed, the cultivators will be completely ruined and they will not have sufficient resources or strength to do the work of cultivation in the next season. This meeting, therefore, requests Government to order the local revenue authorities to consider the objections of every individual khatedar and to give him proper relief. This meeting, further, requests Government to open relief works for giving wages to unemployed cultivators and to give Tagavis for enabling the cultivators to live upto the next season and for supplying the cultivators the necessary resources for the next cultivating season.

KHARAGBAHADUR SINGH HONOURED

LADIES MEETING IN CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Stree Mandal of Calcutta a ladies' meeting was held on Thursday, the 18th instant, at Mody Building, Lower Chitpur Road, to present an address to Sjt. Kharagbahadur Singh. There were nearly four hundred ladies present, among whom were Gujaraties, Bengalees, Marwaries and Punjabees. Among those present was Rajkumari, the Nepali girl to save whom Kharagbahadur courted imprisonment.

Mrs. Bhimani having proposed and Mrs. Anandji having supported, Miss Jyotirmayi Ganguli took the chair. The address which was in Gujarati and was printed on Khaddar was presented to Kharagbahadur by Miss Jyotirmayi who read an English translation of it and the Gujarati version of it was read out by Mrs. Saudamini Mehta. The address was as follows:—

"We the members of the Gujarati Stree Mandal representing the views and feelings not only of all Gujarati women residing in Calcutta and outside but of all Indian women extend to you a hearty welcome in our midst. We take this opportunity of offering to you our felicitations on your release from prison. We are fully aware, of course, that you courted this conviction at the behest of your conscience and in order to save and vindicate the outraged honour of womanhood. We cannot forget that young as you are with a life full of hope and promise before you, you risked your all at the call of duty because you could not bear the insult to womanhood. While we know that the fulfilment of what you considered your sacred obligation was to you its own reward and satisfaction, we cannot but express our deep appreciation of your heroic, noble and selfless action and our gratitude for your spontaneous and courageous stand for the protection of women. We are glad that in your early release not only has there been a rare response on the part of the authorities to the incessent and widespread demand of the people but a tribute to the purity of your motives and intentions in committing what is technically an offence.

We trust your brave and selfless action will be a source of inspiration to young men and women of India and will prove an example to the rising generation. We wish, however, to see the women of India themselves so courageous and fearless as to be perfectly capable of defending their own honour and person even without the intervention and assistance of men. Indeed, when women become so self-relient and bold, even wicked men will refrain from attacking the honour of women and from taking advantage of their weaknesses. Indian history abounds with instances of heroism of Indian women and it is an ideal capable of easy and immediate realisation once the women of India organise themselves and shun fear, superstition, evil customs and slavish mentality. In this task we trust we have your moral sympathy and can count upon your active support."

Kharagbahadur was garlanded by Mrs. Jeevanlal Motichand. Kharagbahadur made a suitable reply thanking the ladies for the honour done to him and called upon the women of India to protect their honour by their own strength.

Miss Jyotirmayi the President made a brief speech in which she exported the women to be self-reliant and fearless and thus make impossible such suffering and persecution as was borne by Rajkumari and such wicked conduct of which she was the hapless victim. The meeting then dispersed.

THE "ITTEHAD" WEEKLY

Arrangements have been made to start weekly discourses on Islam under the auspices of "Alikhwan". Moulvi Mohamed Ali M.A. (Cantab) will take the class under the scheme on Sunday the 28th instant at 5 p.m. in the offices of "Ittehad" in Agboatwala Building at Bhendibazar. All those who are interested in the study of Koran are requested to attend.

A series of lectures in English on various topics of Islam will also shortly be arranged by the society of "Alikhwan".

WORKERS CONDEMN REPRESSION

RAILWAYMENS WARNING TO GOVT.

G. I. P. AGENT AND INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS

(From A Correspondent.)

DHOND, April 21.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers of Dhond was held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, to-day, on the maidan opposite the Laxmi Stores. Mr. D. B. Kulkarni was in the chair.

Mr. D. R. Kulkarni at the outset gave the account of the activities of the Union from the beginning and drew the attention of the railwaymen to their duty at this juncture. He exhorted every railway worker to join the Union and thus strengthen the labour movement, in India, which would be the proper reply to the repressive policy of the Government of India.

The Public Safety Bill Ordinance and the Trades Dispute Bill were strongly condemned and the Government was plainly warned that the movement would not be crushed such re-actionary measures.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1.) "This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union at Dhond, whole-heartedly expresses its sympathy towards the arrested leaders and their families and strongly condemns the attitude of the Government as shown by the repressive measures against the Labour Movement."

(2.) "This meeting strongly condemns the attitude of subordinate officers in Sholapur Division shown by their actions and words in threatening the staff for joining the Union and calls upon the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to take immediate measures against such officers, in the absence of which the discontent amongst the staff might increase to an undesirable degree."

(3.) "In view of the fact that 8 hours watch has been introduced between Bombay and Kalyan, for line staff, this meeting strongly urges to have the same all over the G. I. P. as per resolutions of Geneva convention and orders of the Railway Board."

RAILWAYMENS MEETING AT KALYAN

A largely attended public meeting of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway was held on Monday evening at Kalyan. Mr. Paude, Vice-President of the Kalyan centre of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, presided and several speakers from Bombay addressed the meeting on the grievances of the workers and the Agent's attitude thereon. They also spoke strongly against the repressive policy of the Government.

Besides resolutions on need for revision of scale of pay and demanding Rs. 30 as the minimum wage for all workers of "coolies" rank other resolutions condeming the Trades Disputes Bill, protesting against the promulgation of the Ordinance by the Viceroy embodying the Bolshie Bill and strongly resenting the indifference of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway in regard to the numerous individual grievances were also passed. The meeting further warned the Government that no law would command respect of the peopple unless it was based on justice and equity.

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GOVT'S UNEASY CONSCIENCE

—:o:—

FEAR OF POPULAR TRIUMPH AT ELECTIONS

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN JANUARY?

MADRAS, April 23.

The Ooty correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires that the Government of India has not yet arrived at any decision regarding the dissolution of legislative bodies in the country. The Government of India, says the correspondent, are obviously waiting for the results of election to the Assam Legislative Council which has been dissolved. If the election results in majority of non-co-operators and anti-Simonites being returned, it is quite probable general elections will be postponed for a considerable period.

It is also rumoured that elections may be held in January or April next.—Free Press.

EQUIP TO SERVE MOTHERLAND

—:o:—

LOHANA YOUTHS IN CONFERENCE

BHUJ April 22

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, the First Lohana Yuvak Sammelan (Youth Conference) commenced its sitting, in the afternoon on Thursday last. The proceedings commenced with the recitation of Vedic Hymns and Welcome Songs by Lohana School girls. Five hundred delegates and a thousand visitors, as also distinguished guests from other communities, filled the spacious Mandap.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mavji Govindji Seth, delivered his welcome address. Mavji Govindji Sheth had two definite proposals to make in the direction where attention had not till then been drawn. He appealed to the elders of the community for starting orphanages for girls and widows. In conclusion, he urged the youths of the community, to look out for the dawn of a new era in India, and as future citizens of India, to equip themselves as true and efficient servers of the Mother-land and the community.

Sheth Nensey Tejpal was then proposed to the chair. He took the chair amidst deafening cheers. Sheth Nensey Tejpal in the course of his presidential address appealed to the youths of the Lohana community to equip and organise themselves so as to turn out to be useful citizens of the Motherland.

Resolutions were then passed asking the youths to make arrangements to establish youth leagues wherever possible, to start gymnasium classes, to cherish highest ideals of love, brotherhood, self-sacrifice chivalry and sympathy for the poor.

After the President's concluding remarks the Conference was dissolved.

Several donations to the Sammelan were then announced for being used to further the objects of the Sammelan.—Free Press.

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Thomas Wilkinson

WAY OUT OF THE MUDDLE

—:o:—

Gibson's Statement on Naval Disarmament applauded in Britain

RUGBY, April 23.

It is understood that the Cabinet will give prompt consideration to the statement regarding naval reductions made yesterday by Mr. Gibson, the United States delegate to the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament at Geneva. In London the highest importance is attached to it and satisfaction is shown in official circles at the unanimous welcome extended by the British Press to-day to Mr. Gibson's speech and Lord Cushendun's ready response. It is understood that the British authorities have no preconceived views as to the procedure to be followed and it is thought likely that ideas on this aspect of the question may be evolved in the course of conversations at Geneva. It is clear that the speeches of Mr. Gibson and Lord Cushendun, as representatives of the United States and the British Governments, have generated a spirit of good-will and accommodation from which practical results are confidently expected.—B. O. W.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

—:o:—

RUGBY, April 23.

The spirit of the important statement made at Geneva Preparatory Disarmament Commission yesterday by the United States delegate, Mr. Gibson, is entirely reciprocated here and it is agreed on all sides that the problem should now be investigated on the lines indicated. Newspapers state that the utterance and the response by Lord Cushendun made a deep impression at Geneva and believe that the declaration will have a profound influence upon the deliberations of the Commission.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH".

The "Daily Telegraph" points out: "Further progress in the labours of the Preparatory Commission waits upon the achievement of substantial limitation of naval strength by agreement among the chief maritime powers" and adds that the American delegates speech undoubtedly brings that achievement much nearer. "Gibson throws the door wide open for renewal of discussions among the chief naval powers and he announces his Government's willingness to consider a much broader basis for those discussions than it preferred on earlier occasions—the basis of calculation of equivalent values not with reference to tonnage alone but to other factors of strength. But even more notable than this advance is his appeal for taking of a bold course by scrapping the term "limitation" in order to concentrate on general reduction of armaments".

"THE TIMES".

The "Times" says that Mr. Gibson has supplied the maze of naval disarmament with a fresh starting point and the recent proceedings of the Geneva Commission with their first significant event. Regarding the proposals for more elastic methods of determination of naval strength, the "Times" says: "The United States prefers, but does not press the Washington precedent and the allotment of tonnage by several categories of ships. It is disposed to accept the French plan which allows of a fixed total tonnage, combines with in the scheme for fixing the tonnage of each category and diversities it with the provision that power may by agreement vary the distribution of tonnage to the categories so as to suit its special needs. One condition entirely acceptable to Britain is that every class of ship shall be brought within restrictions."

"THE GUARDIAN".

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "Nothing so hopeful as the two speeches by Mr. Gibson and Lord Cushendun has happened at Geneva for a long time".

"MORNING POST".

The "Morning Post" welcomes the cordiality of yesterday's speeches but recognises that the necessities of naval politics of Britain and United States are different and that it is difficult to find some scale of limitation and reduction. Although the technical and practical point cannot be settled out of hand the newspaper hopes that it is capable of solution.

"DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News" says that Mr. Gibson's proposals in a few sentences embody the first principles of effective disarmament and it regards the reception accorded them as encouraging.

The "Daily Chronicle" regards the Geneva development as opening up an opportunity for great advance in the direction of disarmament.—B. O. W.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 25 1929

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

MALICIOUS EXAGGERATION

Miss Mayo At Her Job of Inspecting Drains

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL BLAMES GOVT. FOR THE SOCIAL EVILS

Reviewing "Slaves of the Gods" Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru writes in the "Pioneer":—

"What is celebrity?" asked a French philosopher, and he suggested an answer to his query —"to be known by those whom we do not know." Katherine Mayo may well claim a measure of celebrity or notoriety according to this definition. Little known in the continent of Europe, discredited and almost forgotten in her native country many in England and India still remember her. In Englantd, perhaps because she is supposed to have supplied a moral argument, which was difficlt enough to find, for the continuance of British domination over India In India, for a different reason.

Probably no foreigner has aroused the anger and bitter resentment of the Indian people as much as Katherine Mayo. There is hardly an Indian of note from Gandhi and Tagore downwards, who has not condemned her travesty of Indian life. Even those who were dragged in by her in support of her argument have turned against her and denied her. Yet, with amazing self-confidence or it conceit and arrogance, she has gone her way and not profited by past experience.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

I well remember my first reading of "Mother India." It was on a hillside in Switzerland clothed in the beauty of spring flowers. And as I read a feeling of nausea overcame me a sense of physical sickness, and I wondered if I was reading about my own country or of some wild and savage land unknown to me.

I claimed some knowledge of India. I had lived and wandered in many of her towns and villages, and had looked with unfriendly eyes on some of her old-world customs and traditions. Yet the picture in "Mother India" was a strange and new one, and even when it bore anw resemblance to a familiar landscape, it was a distorted and coloured semblance. But the book was cunningly written and produced a strange first effect on its readers.

OBVIOUS SENSATIONALISM.

This much cannot be said of her short stories collected in this book called "Slaves of the Gods". Her theme is the old one but the stories make poor reading. Occasionally they anger, sometimes they shame, but usually they bore the reader by their obvious sensationalism. Probably if Katherine Mayo had not written them few would have paid them much attention. They are of the kind which frequently appear in Mission Magazines meant to impress the virtuous and wealthy widows of the West in order to induce them to subscribe to mission funds.

There is little of artistry in them. The language is laboured and overdone and the well-known phraseology of Anglo-India, which has little to do with the language of the people, is used in order to create an Indian "atmosphere." In a jungle of degraded humanity, where religion is prostitution and rape on immature child wives and infanticide, and the forcible suppression of vast numbers of "untouchables", appear from time to time strong silent "sahibs" and "lady miss sahibs" doing gallant deeds of knight errantry and bearing evidence of the nobility of the religion of Christ.

FACT OR FICTION?

There are twelve of these stories, and we are told at the beginning of each that "the narrative is taken from real life." We may well doubt the correctness of this statement as Miss Mayo has not proved herself a stickler for the truth in her previous book But even apart from this, it, is difficult to understand how she could get the real facts of many of her stories.

One of the stories—"The Two Ranis"—purports to deal with the happenings in a princely benana where secret conspiracies are hatched. How Miss Mayo could get, the purport of these conversations and decisions passes one's comprehension. She must either be singularly gullible or singularly careless in mixing fact and fiction. The story of "The Two Ranis" is a remarkable one bearing the impression of improbablity in every page. It is difficult enough to believe that any occurrence corresponding to it could have taken place, it is not possible to conceive how any one could verify it even if it occurred.

"DESCENDANTS OF ANANIAS"

Another story tells us of a man throwing out his girl wife through the window into the street on her bridal night because apparently she did not come up to his expectations. Presumably Miss Mayo thinks that this is not an uncommon occurrence in India, and straner still that crowd would watch the girl lying with broken limbs in the street without help or comment.

A third story gives a graphic account of the killing of infant girls in the Punjab and the method of killing them is to leave them "alive" in a hedge of throns. Why the guilty party should not adopt safer and quicker and less cruel methods we are not told. And when, by a freak of chance, a girl is rescued from the hedge just in time and grows up for two or three years, another attempt is made to kill her, but this time with a knife. The attempt does not succeed as the father, who is a leading vakil and the son of a big zamindar, repents at the last moment. Really some of Miss Mayo's informants must be the dire t descendants of Ananias.

"THE WIDOW"

But the story which gives us a real insight into Miss Mayo's mind and makes her bonafides suspect, is "The Widow". We are told of the troubled days of 1921 when "in the very streets of the capital (Calcutta) secret plotters and killers vied with open assassins to terrorize all who opposed the will of the new-made saint, Gandhi, then at the zenith of his power. And though the saint himself continued to preach non-violence his speech, day by day, was the speech that breeds hatred, and destruction and drives simple folk to the spilling of blood." Young men who preach the boycott of foreign cloth are said to curse the widow for having worn a Manchester "Sari" and for fear of the curse she discards her only covering and hangs herself till she is dead.

No newspaper had apparently hinted at this terrible consequence of the boycott movement, none of the many oppontnt of the boycott had mentioned it anywhere, but Miss Mayo has succeeded in obtaining the details of this tragedy of a Bengal village.

HER CASE SPOILT.

Such amazing stories make Miss Mayo suspect. Her object is not a bona fide one, in spite of her protestations. She appears to be full of malice against that unhappy creature, the Indian politician, and she is prepared to give credit to the wildest of accusations against him.

She had material enough in India to make out a terrible indictment, but she has spoilt her case by deliberate misstatement and wilful exaggeration, and most people who were prepared to listen to her are to-day suspicious of her statements Her twelve stories are full of these exaggerations and any person with a knowledge of India can point out the obvious inaccuracies. But even if most of the stories are mainly true, some of them at least cannot be typical.

KERNEL OF TRUTH.

It matters little, however, what Miss Mayo says or writes. India will carry on in spite of her. But what does matter to every Indian is the condition of men and women in this country and the many evil customs we suffer from. Katherine Mayo may indulge in exaggerations and falsehood, but there can be no doubt that the real sting in what she writes lies in the kernel of truths that it contains. This hurts.

For the fact is that Indian society is in a bad way and our old and outworn customs cling to us like the Old Man of the Sea and are as difficult to be rid of them. Why we are crushed under this weight of custom and tradition is another matter, Miss Mayo would have it that it is all due to the Hindu religion, to our "ancient code's inhibitions." Religion has much to answer for in all parts of the world, and India has certainly suffered enough from it. But other and more important factors go also to build the fabric of society, as Miss Mayo may find out when she starts to learn a little The economic condition of the people has something to do with it.

A HISTORY NEEDED.

Perhaps, some day when a real history of India is written we may be able to trace the development of these many factors, their reactions on each other and the tremendous effect of foreign rule. Unhappily such a history will not be available to us for some time, for every such attempt is forwned upon by our "sahib rulers."

The history that has to be written will deal with many things It will tell us of the strange fact that a society which had dynamic elements of change and adaptability in it became more and more static under foreign rule of how the British rulers, themselves the representativ-es of what might be considered a more advanced social system. became the bulwarks of reaction and conservatism. Not directly interested in social progress in India, and not daring to take the risk of offending the conservative elements, they threw the whole weight of the State against reform. Hindu Law. which was very largely custom, ever adapting itself to changing conditions, became under their rule rigid and unyielding, only to be altered by the legislature. And every attempt to alter it thus was met with the active oposition of the conservatives

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

But to understand the problem of India in any of itst aspects we have to come back not to religions, as Miss Mayo imagines, but to her economic condition to her great poverty and the causes that have produced it. For India is a strange medley today of the old and the new, having little of good of either and much of evil. Her social structure, her family system, are relics of feudalism and of an agricultural and pre-industrial age how an they fit in with modern conditions? And yet modern conditions have proved no blessing to her as yet.

The industrial age has come upon her stealthily and deprived her of her old economy, but it has given her little to replace it. Industrialism has not meant wealth for this country or a higher standard of living, or education, or better health, or spirit of co-operation, or the power of organisation, or any of its other virtues. So unhappy India, at the same time feudal and capitalist, agricultural and industrial, suffers from the vices and shortcomings of both and has few of their virtues.

RESPONSIBILITY AND REMEDY

Who can be responsible for this except the type government that has ruled India for 170 years or more, and during this long period had the fullest power and opportunity to do what it chose, and yet has produced this starvng and miterate and miserable generation of Indians with sad and listless faces and sunken eyes from which hope has all but fled?

And the remedy for this lies not in the religion of Christ or in any other religion deluding the people into an acceptance of their present degraded lot by giving them hopes of the hereafter. The remedy lies in the religion of social and economic equality, and if the Hindu religion and Islam are not prepared to admit this principle in its entirety, then Hinduism and Islam cannot look forward to much of a future. It is only in a socialist state that one can look forward to freedom from oppression of one man by another or one class by another.

ECONOMIC BONDAGE.

Social reform legislation is good and to be worked for and welcomed. But all the good legislation in the world will not make a man or woman a free agent so long as he or she is economically under another's bondage. It is this economic bondage that is the root cause of the troubles of the Indian woman and to the removal of this our energies must be directed. The joint family system of the Hindus, a relic of a feudal age, utterly out of keeping with modern conditions, must go and so also many other customs and traditions. But the ultimate solution lies only in a complete refashioning of our society.

Meanwhile, let us by all means attack each separate evil—purdah, which is fortunately disappearing, and early marriage and untouchability and women's illiteracy. The Indian intelligentsia has a heavy task and many have nobly essayed it. But there are far too many whose words are louder than their acts and who seek to cover their social obscurantism by pious phrases or by political extremism. They are gradually being found out and they must realise that political progress cannot be divorced from social and economic progress, and the choice lies between progress all along the line or stagnation and reaction.

A MONSTROUS PICTURE.

The picture that Katherine Mayo draws of India is a false one. To her India spells sex and nothing more—our religion is the religion of the phallus. our science concupiscence, our chief diversion sexual intercourse with immature girls wives. This is a monstrous picture and it is easy enough to demonstrate its falsity and to retort in kind. It is easy enough to discuss the sex conditions and problems which dominate the western world and which have practically put an end to the family and the home and are taking the race to none knows where. That would be easy, but it would serve little purpose. Let us realise that the beam in our eyes is a big one and try to cast it out. How will it profit us to know that the beams in others' eyes are also big?

DISCOVERIES IN ORISSA

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ANCIENT INDIAN COOKING VESSELS

A party of research students of the Benares Hindu University, under the guidance of Prof. R. D. Banerji, formerly of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and at present Manindra Chandra Nandy Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, made important discoveries in the Mayurbhanj State.

Up to 1923 it was generally accepted that neolithic implements had not been discovered in any part of Orissa proper.

EARLIEST DISCOVERIES.

The earliest neolith discovered in Orissa was found during the excavation of a tank in the village of Vaidyapur 11 miles from Baripada, the chief town of the Mayurbhanj, State.

In March Prof. Banerji visited three important neolithic sites in the Mayurbhanj State. Two of these sites are in the western part of the State and are closely related to the well-known neolithic sites of the Ranchi and Singhbhum district of Bihar and Orissa.

One of them lies close to an ancient fort called Virat-gadh on the river Khairbandhan, one of the oldest strongholds of the ancient Bhanja kings of Orissa. Serapers, or cherts, of a pronounced double ridge type definitely worker to form a sharp cutting edge, were found along with polished stone axes after the erosion of the bank of the river near the fort.

IMPORTANT RESULT.

Though the discovery of the neoliths at Vaidyapur was announced by Rai Bahadur Rama Prasad Chanda in 1923, no trained archaeologist had visited the place before March 1929. Prof. Banerji's visit was productive of important result—discovery of neolithic pottery in a distinctly neolithic stratum. The re-excavation of the tank at Vaidyapur proves that the eastern slope of a small hillock of conglomerate was covered with three different strata.

The topmost stratum is a vegetable mould about three feet in thickness on which the modern village of Vaidyapur is built. Below this the second stratum consists of a reddish soil in which are found rounded boulders and pebbles of a whitish-yellow limestone. Neolithic implements and pottery have been discovered in this stratum. Below this there is a white loam about five feet deep and the bed of conglomerate runs below the third stratum. The second stratum contains fresh water Mollusca Gastropeda shells, bits of conglomerate along with fragments pottery and neoliths.

THREE TYPES.

Prof. Banerji discovered neolithic implements of three different types along with one Palacolithic implement. The neoliths are; (1) Polished axes, or celts with the cutting edge in the centre but without any shouldering for hafting (2) plain polished net weights and (3) primitive cherts or scrapers.

To the north-west of the tank there is a small pond caused by the excavation of earth for brick-making One important class of neoliths were discovered in this pond which are shouldered adzes, two or three specimens of which added to the archaeological collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

POTTERY FRAGMENTS.

The pottery fragments discovered are the only known specimens from a purely neolithic site in northern India. Two of them were discovered a foot below the sloping bank of the tank in the second of the second stratum, about five feet below the surrounding ground level. One of them is a thick fragment of a hand-made coarse-grained vessel, which is perhaps of the same date as the hand-made urns collected by Major Mockler in Baluchistan in the early seventies.

The second specimen is far more interesting as it is covered with a coat of red. It is evidently a cooking vessel with a small mouth and evidently hand-made. Both specimens were discovered in a bed, which was certainly undisturbed and below them lay a beautiful polished small axe with the cutting edge in the middle. The neolithic antiquities collected by Prof. Banerji will be preserved in the Benares University Museum.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN MYSORE

—:o:—

POLICE ARREST MANY PERSON

CHANNAPATNA, April 24.

Fiftyfour Mahomedan and fifty-three Hindu villagers, mostly belonging to Bhairapatna, have been charged by police with fomenting communal troubles and committing mob excesses, rioting and looting, consequent on investigation into recent faction-fights in this neighbourhood.

VIGOURS COMMUNAL BOYCOTT

Hindus are now reported to be conducting a campaign of vigorous communal boycott by blockading supplies from neighbouring vilages to this predominently Muslim town. Prices have risen considerably and authorities are controlling situation which is still unsettled.—A. P.

"VALMIKI WAS A BHIL"

—:o:—

Ram Navmi day at Bhil Sewa Mandal

As usual, the Ram Navmi was celebrated with the due oclat at the Bhil Sewa Mandal Dahod, the living monument of that muto, unostencious social worker Sj. A. V. Thakkar, the occasion being the opening ceremony of a Rama Temple at the Tintodi Settlement at Zalod. The first Ram Temple was erected three years ago, in one of the settlements of the Mandal. For some time Guru Govind commanded a marvellous influence amongst the Bhils of this Taluka but his own enthusiasm was damped by the constant persecution by the Police from the neighbouring states and the influence too waved away as time passed, the close consequence being that those Bhil families that had given up drinking under that hearty influence again took it. Sj. Thakkar marked out this area "for his raid" and recently arranged to have another temple at the Tintodi Ashram, about 21 miles into the interior from Dehod. Bhils are the worshippers of Rama and this worship, Sj. Thakkar believes will help them go dry and sober.

SANKARACHARYA OPENS TEMPLE.

Sj. Thakkar sometime back arranged concert a demonstration by the Bhil inmates of his Ashram in Bombay, Sir C. V. Mehta presiding and realised about Rs. 2500/- which he spent over the erection of this temple. His Holiness the Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti performed the opening ceremony.

On the Tuesday morning the idol of Shri Rama was taken in a palanquin to the Ashram, the procession being very well attended. The Government seemed unnecessarily panicky in as much as a party of 20 policemen was sent for from Godhra who were posted all through on the road.

The Mandal has published a special edition of Ramayan in the Bhil Dialect which was recited in the morning before a huge crowd of Bhil women and male folks. Pandit Omkarnathji who had come for the occasion with his brother from Broach also recited passages from Tulsi Ramayana.

The main function began in the afternoon on Wednesday. A special Pandal was erected to accommodate a few thousand people and it was richly decorated with buntings, etc. Amongst the prominent people from mofussil present were Mr. Kishorelal Masruwal Sj. Vaigunth L. Mehta, Motibai Amin from Banda, Mama Fadke, Mrs Chanorikaben and others. The gentry of the town were all present. His Holiness the Shankaracharya arrived at 5 p.m. and was received with voiceforous cheers. The Pandal was over crowded. The proceedings commenced with a song from Omkarnathji.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Sj. Thakkar, the soul of the Mandal, welcomed His Holiness and thanked him for the trouble he took to grace the occasion. He gave a brief history of his movement and the progress they had made. Then the Secretary, Sukhdevbhai requested the Jagatguru to hoist the flag and garlanded him. Messages from people who could not come were read by Sj. Laxmidas, Sj. Thakkar's zaetous lieutenant and prospective successor to his gadi of thorns. Amongst them were messages from Mahatmaji, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai (Minister), Sj. Amballal Sarabhai, Lady Laxmibai, Kaka Kalelkar, Jugatram, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others, Goswami Gokulnathji of Bombay too regretted his inability to attend and promised a visit in future.

Then followed the programme of recitations and dramatic performance by Bhil boys and girls which was not only very encouraging but instructive and gave high hopes for the future progress. His Holiness then delivered a Sermon in Marathi where in he said that the Rama Navmi day was the day of rejoicings for Hindus. It was for the annihilation of miseries humanity was ailing from that Rama was born. Valmiki, Ramayan said, was a Bhil and so Rama was the deity of the Bhils. He was much delighted that the fallen Bhils were again directed to the right path. Our greater glory was not in falling but in rising from a fall. We must also march with times. He was much delighted with the work that was being done in the Dohad Division by Sj. Thakkar and his co-workers, for the uplift of Bhil's. He was convinced that the Bhil Sewa Mandal's work was nothing less than a fully equipped University. The West had yet to give the world devotees like Dhru, and Pralhad, heroines like Sita and Savitree and great men like Rama and Krishna. The west can boast of material achievements but it has yet to learn its lessons in spiritualism from the East. Its materialism without it will suck the blood of its populace and make them miserable. India was veritably the land of religion, to quote the late Swami Vivekananda.

BHILS ARE HINDUS.

He then addressed the Bils and said that they were Hindus and those who called them an aborigines knew not their history. He exhorted them to get rid of uncleanliness, drinking habits, flesh eating and he assured the community will be obliged to receive them with open arms. Concluding he again expressed his satisfaction at the rapid progress they were making and wished them God speed in their humanitarian work.

There was a crowded programme of sports, physical culture exercises, etc., after this, even at night Pt. Omkarnath entertained the guests and Bhils with bhajans, etc., much enthusiasm prevailed all through.

Next day there was a meeting of the Executive of the Mandal. The guests were acquainted with the work of the Ashram. The guests also congratulated the workers on their achievements. They parted after delightful programme of three days.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

POONA, April 24.

Yesterdays low pressure area over Sind has filled up after causing numerous thunderstorms in Northwest India with local rain along the Western Himlaayas and a few falls in Gujarat. There has been local rain in south of the Peninsula and Bombay Deccan with a few falls in North Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Local rain is also reported from Burma and Assam while a few falls have occurred in South Bengal. The temperature is markedly below the normal in Deccan. A fresh western disturbance is causing rise of temperature along the Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Tavoy, Amhert and Myitkyina half an inch each: Mergui and Lashio a quarter; Silchar two; Sibsagar one and a half; Dibrugarh and Cherrapunj a half; Barisal a quarter; Jagdalpur a half; Meerut and Mukteswar a quarter; Ahmedabad a half; Sonamarg a quarter; Calicut two; Coonoor one and a half; Aurangabad and Kedaikanal one; Bangalore three quarters; Poona and Trichinopoly a half; and Malegaon Mysore, Mercara, Salem, and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease along the Western Himalayas and in North Bombay Deccan; increase in Assam and Upper Burma and extension in East Bengal. A. P.

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